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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: able. Temp. 5-9 (41-52). Tomorrow, vari- ; temp. 5-8 (42-32). Yesterday's temp. 4- (39-50). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 6-1 51). Tomorrow, showers. Yesterday's temp. (39-52). CHANNEL: Very rough. ROME: rast. Temp. 13-8 (55-57). NEW YORK: 9. Temp. 10-2 (50-36). Yesterday's temp. (35-45).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1 80
Belgium	18 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	18 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	3 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D



United Press International.

EKING SAFETY—Huge convoy of South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians fleeing along Highway 7 from abandoned provincial capitals in the ntral Highlands toward coastal cities to the east, about 240 miles north of Saigon. The convoy was part of the most massive retreat of the war.

Hanoi Tanks Reportedly Halt

Hué Area Flight Gains; Thieu Vows to Hold On

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, March 20 (NYT).—Despite a pledge by President Nguyen Van Thieu today to hold the line against further Communist advances, the evacuation of Hué and many other places in the northern part of South Vietnam was being rushed.

The evacuation of civilians from Hué was reported to be largely complete.

Western sources said that a column of North Vietnamese tanks that had been advancing toward Hué last night had apparently halted, and the immediate fate of the old imperial city was uncertain.

Last night, government troops were hastily withdrawn from all of Quang Tri Province, the northernmost of South Vietnam's provinces. According to a Saigon government spokesman, the withdrawal was prompted by a wave of Communist tanks that crossed the Thach Han River.

The river has been the demarcation line between the two sides since the cease-fire of January, 1973.

[A 20-mile-long column of almost 120,000 soldiers and civilians reached coastal Phu Yen Province after fleeing the fallen Central Highlands provinces of Kontum and Pleiku, United Press International reported today. The column was led by heavy tanks that cleared the road of stalled cars and broken-down trucks. An officer called the flight a "nightmare."

[In Washington, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said the North Vietnamese were taking advantage of the withdrawals to launch a major offensive and predicted that they will plan to go after Saigon next year, UPI said.]

A Saigon spokesman said no major engagements were being fought in the Hué area, although some shells had fallen on the city. He said the equivalent of two divisions of government troops—marines and army infantrymen—were still in the area.

Other sources said, however, that the government troops were concentrated close to the South China Sea so that they could be evacuated quickly either by sea or road. Earlier in the week, the government moved the nation's entire airborne division south to protect Saigon.

Vietnamese officials and some Westerners were concerned that Saigon itself may be threatened.

There were reports of large Communist sapper units in the vicinity, and a government spokesman said that enemy tanks had been spotted 21 miles northwest of the capital.

Mr. Thieu delivered a brief address today.

He told the nation that the North Vietnamese had augmented their normal strength of 14 divisions in South Vietnam with five additional divisions, tanks and artillery.

Speaking of the fall of Ban Me Thuot last week and the abandonment this week of Pleiku and Kontum Provinces, the President said his troops were outnumbered and forced to fall back.

"In other front lines, from Tri Thien along the coast down to Military Region III and Region IV, we are determined to preserve our territory to the last," he said.

He conceded that Ban Me Thuot was overrun last week, the first such official acknowledgment by the South Vietnamese government.

"Rumors about the abandonment of Thua Thien [the province of which Hué is the capital] or Dalat or a few other places are merely aimed at creating confusion in the public and are entirely groundless," Mr. Thieu said.

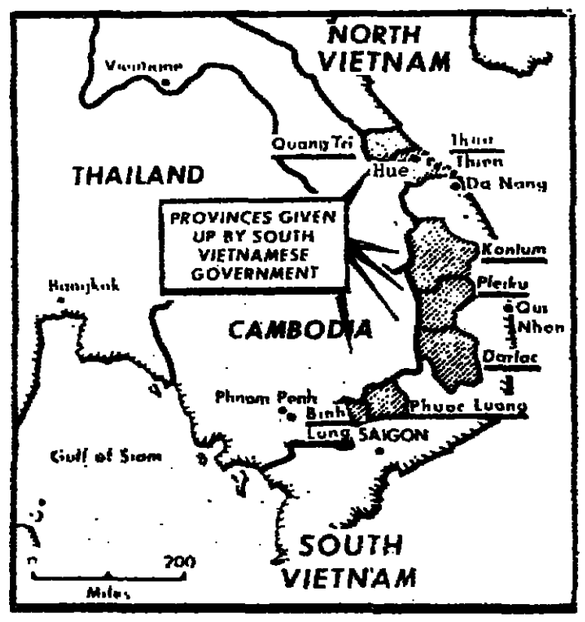
[In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said that North Vietnam has been able to carry out its large-scale military operations in South Vietnam because of heavy arms deliveries from the Soviet Union and China, the Associated Press reported. "It is fairly obvious those arming North Vietnam are permitting it to carry out its offensive," he said.]

Hundreds of refugees arrived in the South Vietnamese coastal city of Tuy Hoa today and told of North Vietnamese rocket and artillery attacks against civilians and army troops fleeing from the Central Highlands.

Tuy Hoa, a frightened, tense city, will serve as the gateway for tens of thousands of persons fleeing the Central Highlands. *Estimates of the number of* persons on the move range up to 500,000.

Conversations with refugees, villagers, soldiers and officials of Phu Yen Province made it plain that the North Vietnamese had fired rockets and artillery shells at the fleeing families and were seeking to stem the exodus.

- **Decision to yield Quang Tri is total reversal of government thinking. Page 2.**
- **Top U.S. general says aid cut forces Saigon to the "wall." Page 2.**
- **Two refugee widows describe flight from Ban Me Thuot. Page 2.**



British Embassy Personnel Getting Out of Phnom Penh

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, March 20 (NYT).—The British Embassy, the last Western mission left in Cambodia of any significance aside from that of the United States, has decided to shut down and evacuate its personnel.

The British decision, which followed several other embassy closings, was a reflection of the belief gaining momentum here that the Ford administration's request for additional military aid for Phnom Penh is doomed in Congress and that the collapse of the American-backed government of Marshal Lon Nol is inevitable.

[Meanwhile, 28 rebel rockets struck near the American Embassy, killing five persons and wounding 30, officials said. No American casualties were reported and authorities said the U.S. airlift of food, fuel and ammunition continued despite intermittent shelling of the airport, the Associated Press reported.

[In military action around the capital, government troops pushed insurgent forces back a mile near Prek Phnou, nine miles north of Phnom Penh, field reports said, and, across the Mekong River, they regained some ground on the riverbank lost to the rebels two days ago. But the insurgents still controlled a half-mile section of the bank 1 1/2 miles downriver from Phnom Penh.]

British officials disclosed their move today as their embassy wrestled with the chaos of packing and shipping home the most valuable of its effects. Files, short-wave radios, wirelesses, a Telex machine and furniture lay strewn in piles everywhere.

The colonial-style villa that houses the embassy was recently given a fresh coat of white paint and this morning the Cambodian painters were still working unconcernedly to finish the job, carefully applying blue paint to the big iron gate. Evidently no one had told them to stop.

Plan to Come Back

Actually the British—like most of the other embassies that have closed—the French, the Australian and others—are not disposing of their embassy buildings and plan to come back.

Almost without exception, the diplomats who have left have expressed the belief that they would be coming back under a different Phnom Penh government, that is, a government of the Communist-led Cambodian insurgents whose army now encircles the capital.

"Any sensible embassy would take notice of the other side's warning to embassies to get out now," a departing diplomat said.

"Their statements and radio broadcasts also say that those countries who leave soonest will be the most welcome to establish relationships with them later on. It would be foolish not to take note of that."

On a U.S. Plane

The British Embassy staff, already scaled down because of the generally uncertain military and political situation here, is scheduled to leave tomorrow aboard a U.S. Embassy plane for Saigon. Of the six diplomats, one, the chargé d'affaires, will remain in Saigon to work at the British Embassy there, while the five others will go on to London for reassignment.

The British government has always more or less dutifully supported American policy in Indochina, a fact that stirred speculation here today that the Americans might have given a signal to the British to leave.

With the British going, the diplomatic corps shrinks to a very narrow and nervous community. The only ones left now are the Americans plus a handful of skeleton-staffed embassies of smaller countries, mostly Asian neighbors of Cambodia such as Thailand and Indonesia.

utcome Still Uncertain

...issinger Offers Egyptians ...ew Proposals From Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

...SWAN, Egypt, March 20 (NYT).—Secretary of State ...ry Kissinger brought modi- ...d Israeli proposals for a new ...ai agreement to President ...war Sadat tonight, with the ...otiations apparently at a de- ...ve stage.

...fter 14 hours of Israeli Cab- ...t discussions during the last ...days, Premier Yitzhak Rabin ...horized Mr. Kissinger to take ...at amounted to a fresh Israeli ...dition to Egypt. But Mr. Kis- ...ger and his aides were un- ...tain whether the latest effort ...uld be enough for a break- ...ough in the nearly two weeks "shuttle diplomacy"

...lewsmen aboard Mr. Kis- ...ger's Air Force plane on the ...ht from Ben Gurion Airport ...Aswan tonight were told that ... Kissinger was "neither up- ...t, nor downbeat, but only ...t."

...pon arriving here this even- ..., Mr. Kissinger drove directly ... Mr. Sadat's villa to present ... Israeli position to him.

...srael and Egypt have been ... odds over Israel's refusal to ...ee to withdrawals in the ...ai from strategic mountain ...ses and economically impor- ...t oil fields unless Mr. Sadat ...eed to steps under the gen- ...l heading of nonbelligerency ...t would, in effect, take Egypt ... of the struggle against ...ael.

...n an official statement last ...ht, issued here while the ...aeli Cabinet was meeting to ...cuss the diplomatic situation, ...pt again ruled out ending ... state of belligerency in this ...ge of the negotiations and said ...had to await a formal peace. ...But in an apparent effort to ...et some of the Israeli de- ...nds, Egypt stressed that a ...engagement agreement would ... a step toward peace. The ...tement also for the first time ...dged Egypt not to resort to ...ce while the disengagement ...ord was still "valid."

...The statement was received ...lly in Israel, but Mr. Kissin- ... and his aides believed it was ...thy of study.

...Newsmen traveling with Mr. ...ssinger were told that time ...s running out on how long ...could continue to shuttle back ...d forth, with the two sides ...d in fundamental disagreement ...key issues.

...The exact nature of the latest ...aeli proposals was not made ...own but newsmen were told ...t there was no radical shift in ... situation. In other words, Israelis had not dropped their ...or demands and the negotia- ...ns were still in the framework ... major Israeli territorial with- ...wals for significant Egyptian ...ves toward peace.

...pecifically, newsmen were told ... the Israelis had not asked ... Kissinger to discuss a "mini- ...cement" in which Israel would ... withdraw about 30 miles ... the Sinai without giving up ... Gidi and Mitla Passes or the ... Rudeis oil fields.

... his other disengagement ...otiations with Egypt in Janu- ... 1974, that produced the first

withdrawal in May, Mr. Kissinger bridged the remaining gap by offering his own ideas and proposals, but so far this time he has not done so and newsmen were told that he might not do so on this trip.

Mr. Kissinger had gone to Jerusalem on Tuesday night to present Mr. Sadat's latest ideas and had met with Mr. Rabin and his top aides, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

...ndt to Mexico, U.S.

...ONN, March 20 (Reuters).— ...er West German Chancellor ... Brandt left here today for ...-day visit to Mexico and the ...ed States.

Retail Prices Up 0.6% in U.S.; Firms' Net Falls

WASHINGTON, March 20 (IHT).—Retail prices in the United States rose by 0.6 per cent last month, showing the same rate of increase as in January, the government reported today. The rise in the cost of food was the lowest in seven months.

It was also reported that U.S. corporate profits fell by 14 per cent in the final quarter last year—the steepest drop in 17 years. *Stories* Page 9.

Portugal's Communists Start Drive to Weaken Rival Group

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, March 20 (NYT).—The Portuguese Communist party, more aggressive and influential than ever since last week's abortive right-wing military uprising, moved today to eliminate a major center-left group from a role in government and called for greater control over the foreign press.

The political target of the Communists was the Popular Democratic party, a group that has taken part in the government coalition with the Communists and Socialists up to now.

But for the new government now being formed, the Communists said they had "reservations" about the Popular Democrats, who have been campaigning against Communist efforts to gain control over important sectors of public life.

The Socialists had been carrying on the same campaign but in the last few days they have publicly halted it and have engaged in harmony talks with the Communists.

'Democratic Forces'

Both the Popular Democrats and the foreign press were treated by the Communists as adversaries of "democratic forces" now carrying on the Portuguese revolution.

The party said in a statement that it favored a continued coalition of the military with the parties on the condition that the latter "show they are loyal allies of the Armed Forces Movement and are fighting with determination against reaction and for the construction of a democratic and progressive society."

The Communists made it clear that the Popular Democrats did not meet these conditions.

Announcement of the new government continues to be delayed and now may not be made until early next week. The Portuguese Democratic Movement, a major Communist ally that has been accused by the Socialists and Popular Democrats of being a Communist front, is expected to enter the coalition in further evidence of the turn to the left here that has strengthened the Communist hand. Both the Socialists and the Popular Democrats are reported to have raised objections to plans by which the Portuguese Democratic Movement would gain ministerial control over economic policy while their own role would be downgraded.

In the background of the Communist campaign against the Popular Democrats are advance *indications* that, in *forthcoming* elections for a constituent assembly, the Popular Democrats would come out well ahead of the Communists. Yesterday the High Council of the Revolution, the new military ruling body formed last week, postponed the election from April 12 to April 25 for "technical reasons." The Communists, whose influence in the council is believed to be strong, are reported to be unenthusiastic about the elections while the Popular Democrats and Socialists see them as their main hope of staying alive.

The attack on the foreign press was carried in Avante, the Communist official organ, which was recently transformed from a weekly into a daily as part of the Communists' stepped-up activity. The article called for surveillance of outgoing dispatches to defend the revolution against sabotage and espionage.

The paper said "the least that can be demanded in the way of revolutionary vigilance is the knowledge by the Ministry of Social Communication [information] and by the Armed Forces Movement of the tenor of the 'telexes' that foreign journalists are sending to their respective organs of information."

Operation's Value Questioned

Probes Planned on CIA Effort To Raise Sunken Russian Sub

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT).—The White House, the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency refused yesterday *to discuss any aspects of the* CIA's reported attempt to salvage a sunken Soviet submarine last year. But three congressional committee chairmen said they planned to investigate the project.

Members of the Senate and the House, meanwhile, publicly disagreed over the intelligence value of the multimillion-dollar recovery operation.

The controversy centers on published reports that the CIA secretly spent about $350 million to subsidize construction of a mammoth salvage vessel that recovered one-third of the sunken Soviet submarine but failed to recover the prime objectives—the boat's nuclear missiles and its code room.

The salvage vessel was built under disguise for the CIA by Howard Hughes, the reclusive billionaire industrialist.

There was no official reaction from the Foreign Ministry in Moscow and it could not be learned what information about the recovery operation had been known to Soviet leaders.

Unreported in Russia

The loss of the submarine apparently had not been reported in Soviet newspapers at the time it went down in 1968 in nearly 17,000 feet of water about 750 miles northwest of Oahu, Hawaii.

A number of diplomatic experts suggested in telephone interviews that the publication of the salvage operation would not lead to *any major problems in U.S.-Soviet* relations.

"This is just an episode," a Soviet specialist said. "They'd probably do the same thing if they had a chance." The specialists added that the Soviet Union might use the salvage operation —which resulted in the recovery and burial of the bodies of more than 70 Soviet sailors and officers—for propaganda purposes.

But, a government official noted, "it takes an awful lot more than something like this to turn around *something [détente]* that two countries have wanted for more than two decades."

[The National Broadcasting Co. said last night that the CIA's effort to recover the submarine was the latest in a series of similar operations during the last five years.

[Quoting a former CIA official and a naval officer, NBC said the United States and Britain carried out a joint operation about three years ago to retrieve electronic gear from a Soviet aircraft that had crashed in the North Sea.

[U.S. military forces earlier obtained electronic eavesdropping equipment from a small vessel and a nuclear weapon from an aircraft in the Sea of Japan, the network said.]

A number of senators expressed concern about the cost of the operation, which was funded through the 40 Committee, the high-level group that reviews all

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

A Trick Costs Christie's Jewels Worth $585,600

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—Three thieves using a confidence trick got away with more than $500,000 in jewels from Christie's, the London fine arts auctioneers, Scotland Yard said today.

A police spokesman said the men went to Christie's March 12 for a sale of items listed as "magnificent jewels." The men all made bids and secured three lots of gems valued at $585,600.

After the auction, the buyers presented forged Christie's receipts, collected the jewels and vanished.

A spokesman for Christie's said the main item stolen was a set consisting of a diamond and ruby necklace, ring, bracelet, earrings and clips sold for $322,400.

"They also got away with two very high-quality emeralds in platinum settings," the spokesman said.

"We have had only vague descriptions of these thieves," a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

Clearing Way for Consumer-Producer Talks

Energy Unit Adopts Plan for Re-Sale of Imported Oil

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 20 (IHT).—Members of the International Energy Agency today reported their governments' approval for plans to set minimum price levels for domestic sales of imported oil.

Today's third and final agreement cleared the way for the consumer-producer energy consultations to begin here April 7. The 18-member IEA had called for agreement on energy conservation, financial solidarity and a price-support plan before attending the consumer-producer talks.

The agreement today was a variation on the common floor price and common tariff called for by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in a Feb. 3 energy speech. "The words floor price were misleading," said Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state. "They have been abandoned."

The IEA nations now will begin three months of intensive study to fix the minimum price levels before a self-imposed July 1 deadline. The price-support system will enable the IEA nations to go ahead with an ambitious program of development of new energy resources to reduce dependency on future oil imports.

One country, Sweden, abstained today, indicating some of the mixed feelings about the minimum price concept and the difficulties lying ahead when the IEA actually attempts to fill in the support-price levels.

IEA chairman Etienne Davignon stressed tonight that the eventual price levels will take into account differences between countries with energy resources and those without.

Today's announcement completes the three goals the IEA members set for themselves last fall. There already has been agreement on conservation within the IEA of 2 million barrels of oil a day this year, and on financial cooperation including a $25-billion oil facility.

The oil-facility agreement, which is extended to all nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, has been sent to governments for approval. The $25 billion is to be paid in through a complicated quota system and made available to members who are in balance-of-payments difficulty because of oil imports.

The minimum-price-level agreement today gives members latitude for fixing oil-import price mechanisms—a latitude they would not have had with a common tariff. The members will be able to set variable tariffs, quotas or taxes on low-priced imported oil to assure that it is sold domestically at prices that will protect new energy investments.

Mr. Enders said the original notion of a common floor price had been dropped because it implied fixing prices for domestically produced oil as well as for imported oil, which was not the intention. It also suggested a price to be negotiated with producers, which is not the case.

"It is a guarantee to induce and protect investment," Mr. Davignon said.

The 18 nations also agreed today on new measures for cooperation in the development of synthetic fuels, particularly new projects involving high investment and technology. Two projects mentioned are development of hydrogen resources and reuse of municipal waste. "There are many things we can do better together," Mr. Enders said. "We expect to have a large program."

On the coming consumer-producer meetings, Mr. Enders indicated a sharp U.S. disagreement on the subject of expanding the full conference—to begin several months after next month's preliminary meeting—to include all raw materials. The oil-producing countries, as well as the developing countries, have urged broadening the full conference.

"We do not look favorably on that," Mr. Enders said. "There already are established forums for discussing raw materials."

In a thinly veiled warning, he said that the "conference runs the serious risk of not succeeding if it tries to address the enormous universe of raw materials."

Sadat Says Russia Violated Treaty but Did Send MiG-23s

BEIRUT, March 20 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat accused the Soviet Union today of violating the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. But he said that Russia had delivered to Egypt the ultramodern MIG-23 fighter.

In an interview with the weekly magazine Al Hawadess, Mr Sadat conceded there were differences between Egypt, on the one hand, and Syria and the Palestinians, on the other, regarding Middle East peace-making efforts. But he said there was no disagreement on "basic strategy."

"My story with the Soviets is that they want to remain our guardians. But I told them that guardianship is finished," Mr. Sadat said.

"They replied that I wanted to expel them from the region. But had I really wanted to, I would have canceled the treaty [signed in 1971] after some of its provisions were violated," he said.

"One of the two parties violated the treaty," he said, referring to Russia's foot-dragging in supplying Egypt with weapons. "But I did not cancel the treaty and did not end the naval facilities extended to them although these facilities reflect on the independence of my country."

Trained in Russia

Asked whether Egypt has received the MiG-23, Mr. Sadat replied: "Yes. The MiG-23s have arrived, but a year and a half after we had asked for them." He said Egyptian pilots were trained in Russia to fly the planes.

Mr. Sadat also said King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has bought Egypt a number of French-made Mirage fighters, to replace a Libyan squadron of 25 Mirages that was withdrawn from Egypt following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Sadat accused "some of our Arab brothers" and a certain "power which is active in the region today" of attempting to sow discord between Egypt and the Palestinians.

"They whispered in their ears that Egypt, Jordan and America are making schemes against the Palestinians," he said.

Denies Pressure

Mr. Sadat denied that Egypt had pressured the Palestinians to authorize King Hussein to negotiate the future of the Jordan West Bank with Israel. Since the Palestinians refuse this, he said, either Egypt or the Arab League should be authorized to conduct the negotiations.

Mr. Sadat said there were "bitter but brotherly reproaches" between him and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad when the latter learned of Egypt's intention to conclude the first military disengagement agreement of January last year.

He said the Syrians could have got the same disengagement agreement they concluded with Israel last May without fighting a "war of attrition for 100 days."

Asked why the Syrians insisted on fighting at the time, he said: "My impression is they do not trust Dr. [Henry] Kissinger," the U.S. secretary of state.

Fischer Said To Refuse to Defend Title

BERGEN, the Netherlands, March 20 (AP).—World chess champion Bobby Fischer said today that he would not meet Soviet challenger Anatoly Karpov in a scheduled $5-million title match, a chess official reported.

"It's all over. There will be no match and there is nothing else to do," Mr. Fischer said, according to Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines, a member of the bureau of the International Chess Federation.

He said Mr. Fischer called from his home in Pasadena, Calif., confirming predictions here that he would skip the match, which had been set to begin June 1 in Manila.

Mr. Fischer said earlier that he would not defend the title unless both of his proposals for changes in the scoring system for the title match were accepted by FIDE at a three-day special congress which will end here today.

The congress yesterday accepted one of Mr. Fischer's demands—for an unlimited number of drawn games with the title going to the player who reached 10 victories—but it rejected a change that would let Mr. Fischer keep the title in event of a nine-nine tie.

The developments virtually insure that Mr. Karpov will become world champion by default—unless Mr. Fischer backs down.

Mr. Campomanes quoted Mr. Fischer as saying the decision of the congress was "fine." Mr. Campomanes said he had received a letter from Mr. Fischer before the FIDE meeting saying he would be "calm and satisfied" no matter how the vote came out.

Mr. Campomanes said he planned to visit Mr. Fischer in Pasadena in the next few days but denied that he would make another appeal.

"I am not going to try to change his mind," Mr. Campomanes said. "We will talk about it but he alone can change his mind."

Warren Is Quoted As Calling Nixon 'Liar' and 'Crook'

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI).—The late U.S. Chief Justice, Earl Warren was quoted yesterday as having called former President Richard Nixon "a cheat, a liar and a crook" who abused the American people.

Writing in the current issue of Esquire magazine, Alden Whitman, a writer for The New York Times, said that Mr. Warren detested Mr. Nixon with "unjudicious choler."

According to the article, Mr. Warren told Mr. Whitman that "tricky [Mr. Nixon] is perhaps the most despicable president this nation has ever had. He was a cheat, a liar and a crook, and he brought my country, which I love, into disrepute. Even worse than abusing his office, he abused the American people."

Mr. Warren was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Dwight Eisenhower in 1953 and served until 1969. He died last summer.

Italian Airport Strike

ROME, March 20 (Reuters).—Italian airport employees stopped work for three hours today to press demands for a new labor agreement.

Arafat Remark On Sadat Denied

BEIRUT, March 20 (NYT).—A denial has been issued here of a statement attributed by the editor of the Saturday Review to Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, about President Anwar Sadat of Egypt (IHT, March 13).

Dr. Clovis Maksoud, a Lebanese politician who was present at the meeting between Mr. Arafat and Norman Cousins, the editor of the publication, said the commando leader was misquoted.

According to Mr. Maksoud, Mr. Arafat did not say that Mr. Sadat was a misguided moderate who is deceiving himself in expecting that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger can achieve for the Arabs a recovery of their occupied lands. What Mr. Arafat said, Mr. Maksoud explained, was that Mr. Sadat "would be disappointed if he expected the Kissinger mission to result in recovery of Arab territory occupied by Israel."

German Roads Closed by Snow

FRANKFURT, March 20 (AP).—Snow storms and ice snarled autobahn traffic in south and central Germany today a day before the arrival of spring, authorities reported.

"We can't recall winter weather breaking later," said the West German Weather Service.

Blizzards hit southern Germany two days ago, causing numerous auto accidents and stranding hundreds of motorists. A 94-kilometer stretch of the Karlsruhe-Stuttgart-Munich autobahn and the Saarbruecken-Mannheim autobahn were closed last night because of dangerous driving conditions. The highways were reopened this morning.



Associated Press.

JERUSALEM PROTEST—Police dragging away women demonstrators outside the King David Hotel yesterday. They were protesting ceding captured territory during peace negotiations with Egypt. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was in the hotel at the time of the protest.

News Analysis

Decision to Yield Quang Tri Is Total Reversal of Policy

By Thomas W. Lippman

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP).—South Vietnam's decision to abandon Quang Tri, its northernmost province, and the city of Hué is a complete reversal of policies that have prevailed throughout the war.

Thousands of lives, American and Vietnamese, have been expended in the defense of Quang Tri Province against previous attacks and in the campaign to retake it after it was lost in North Vietnam's Easter offensive of 1972.

It was long accepted as a truism that the loss of Hué, the former imperial capital and center of the country's intellectual life, would be a blow that the Saigon government could not survive.

U.S. Marines spearheaded a monthlong fight to retake the city after parts of it were captured by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops in the Tet offensive of 1968, one of the most celebrated battles of the war.

That encounter followed closely on the siege of Khe Sanh, an outpost in northern Quang Tri, near the former Demilitarized Zone, where U.S. Marines withstood a four-week pounding by North Vietnamese artillery.

Quang Tri, like most of the provinces of central Vietnam, consists of a narrow, sandy strip of marginally fertile land along the coast of the South China Sea, flanked by forbidding mountains on the west that have been under North Vietnamese control for many years.

Quang Tri and Thua Thien, the province just to the south, of which Hué is the capital, have been the scene of bloody fighting for more than two decades, going back to the ambush of French troops along the old coastal road between the two provinces. The highway was known to the French as the Street Without Joy.

When the North Vietnamese stormed across the DMZ into Quang Tri in April, 1972, President Nguyen Van Thieu said the battle would "determine the survival of the nation." The entire province was lost when its defense force, a newly formed, poorly trained infantry division, broke under the assault and fled southward toward Hué. The province's population, estimated at about 300,000, also fled to Hué and Danang.

After frantic reshuffling of troops and officers, and with the aid of American bombing, the South Vietnamese stopped that advance at the My Chanh River, the border between Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces.

U.S. and South Vietnamese military officials said at the time that the defense of Hué, which appeared to be threatened, was essential if the Thieu government was to survive.

Mr. Thieu sent his two best divisions, the Marines and the Airborne, on a drive to retake Quang Tri. It began in June, 1972. Three months and 5,000 casualties later, Saigon's forces retook what was left of the provincial capital, Quang Tri city, and established control over the southeastern third of the province. It was a devastated wasteland after months of pounding by B-52 bombers.

The South Vietnamese could go no further. The Tha Chan River, which flows alongside the rubble of Quang Tri city, became the new de facto frontier between North and South, and the site of prisoner-of-war exchanges between the two sides after the cease-fire of January, 1973.

Abandonment of the province now means an end to the resettlement effort and new tragedy for the civilians, who are again refugees. But it frees the Marines and Airborne troops for fighting in less vulnerable parts of the country.

Top General In U.S. Fears For Saigon

Says Aid Cut Forces Regime Against 'Wall'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT).—Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said yesterday that South Vietnamese "backs are against the wall," partly because of the lack of military aid from the United States.

Gen. Brown foresaw South Vietnam being "forced into an increasingly defensive position in the face of the current major series of attacks by the North Vietnamese" unless the United States provided more military aid.

"The principal difficulty of the South Vietnamese armed forces today is the lack of support" provided in this year's U.S. military aid bill, he said in a speech at a Navy League meeting in San Diego.

New Theme

The speech reflected a new theme being advanced by the administration linking South Vietnam's military withdrawal from the Central Highlands to congressional cutbacks in military aid. For the present fiscal year, Congress provided $700 million in military aid for South Vietnam, half the amount originally requested by the administration.

The administration has asked Congress to provide an additional $300 million in aid to South Vietnam and it was becoming increasingly apparent that the administration would attempt to use the military setbacks suffered by South Vietnamese forces to overcome congressional resistance to increasing military aid to the Saigon government.

Because of the congressional cutbacks, Gen. Brown said, American military aid has been limited largely to supplying ammunition and fuel to the South Vietnamese.

Combat Losses

The United States, he said, has not been able to replace South Vietnamese combat losses in aircraft, tanks or armored personnel carriers, and for lack of spare parts and maintenance, he continued, South Vietnam has not been able to keep large numbers of its transport aircraft and helicopters flying.

'Tough Decision'

As a consequence, he said, "we see district capitals falling to the Communists" and the South Vietnamese "are having to make the tough decision on which province capitals can still be saved."

"Their backs are against the wall," he said. "The argument is no longer academic."

"How can we now terminate our aid and leave these people helpless in the face of this Communist offensive?" he asked. "To cut off aid now would be viewed by much of the world as a fundamental lack of resolve on our part—or even worse, a suggestion that aggression pays."

But Conservative Spirit Lingers

Portuguese Bourgeoisie Tries To Get Away From Revolution

By Patrick Chapman

LISBON, March 20 (WP).—This year the sunshine is late but other inclemencies are keeping the foreign visitors off the beaches of the Algarve and Estoril. When the season does begin, the Portuguese proletariat will bathe alongside the jet-setters and the exiled princes—if they have not by then chosen other havens.

Portugal's reeling tourist trade took little heart at the news that ex-King Umberto of Italy and the Count of Barcelona, who happen at the moment to be in Switzerland, have every intention of returning to live in Portugal. They will find that many of their Portuguese friends have gone and that others are facing trial by military tribunal for their alleged part in the coup attempt of March 11.

Members of the bourgeoisie are trying to rent their homes and leave. Lisbon is full of empty apartments, many of them with valuable pictures and antiques, that their owners are keen to rent to foreigners who will pay the rent into foreign bank accounts.

Worker vigilantes with guns make it difficult to smuggle anything out. They recently managed to find 70,000 escudos in a wedding cake on its way by air freight to Brazil.

Coated With Posters

Lisbon's lovely old buildings are coated with revolutionary posters, leaflets blow about in the streets and walls are scrawled with calls for a dictatorship of the proletariat, the death of fascism and the end of the CIA. Demonstrations go by unnoticed, they are so frequent.

Groups of persons who have given up regular work are constantly discussing politics in downtown Lisbon, while uptown prostitutes tout aggressively and throughout the city people stop to gaze distractedly at the pornographic magazines now plastering the newsstands.

The state radio plays revolutionary songs and the listener is asked to "support the revolution of the Armed Forces Movement," to be calm and to report anything suspicious. The only limit on domestic and foreign journalists' freedom is the disappearance of the right and most of the center in current political thinking. The only censorship is applied by hotel bellboys and telephonists who may refuse to handle "counter-revolutionary" dispatches.

But the people are still polite and friendly. Relative nonviolence and an air of calm are an unexpected side to Western Europe's first revolution since Spain exploded so tragically in 1936.

The armed forces are trying a revolution directed as far as possible away from class hatreds and revenge and toward what they see, somewhat naively perhaps, as the peaceful nonaligned coexistence of the Third World. They point to the 101 officers and civilians under arrest as an example of their "generosity."

Officers have begun a campaign to explain the forthcoming elections to a peasantry that is largely unaware of the significance of recent events in their country.

"The Portuguese people are not sufficiently enlightened politically to reject elitist and pseudorevolutionary parties," President Francisco da Costa Gomes has said. Thus, political parties are banned and civilians remain locked up without charge.

However, a sense of the monumental task facing reformists in a country long characterized by colonial privilege abroad and a poor, uneducated peasantry at home should be felt when judging the steps taken. A left allowed to open its mouth for the first time virtually is bound to shout itself hoarse. Portugal is probably at heart still a deeply conservative country.

Swissair Cutting Fares

ZURICH, March 20 (Reuters)—The Swiss national airline, Swissair announced this week that it would reduce fares from Switzerland to the rest of Europe by 5 per cent on April 1, bringing them more into line with the rates of other countries.



United Press International.

WALKING WOUNDED—Her clothes and arms spattered with blood, a woman in Phnom Penh looks for a vehicle to take her, her husband and another wounded man to a hospital. They were casualties in rocket attack that insurgents fired into the besieged city yesterday morning.

Three Children Killed

Two Widows Describe Flight From Red Drive in Highlands

By Bernard Weinraub

SAIGON, March 20 (NYT).—Her face is swollen with grief. She stands beside a half-open door near the Saigon docks, clutching her infant son and staring vacantly at the scooters and buses that speed past.

Ly Thi Van lost three children in the recent surge by North Vietnamese troops across the Central Highlands.

She barely speaks now and seems in shock. "Whenever we ask her a question, she starts to cry," says her sister, Ly Thi Tinh, also a refugee from the Central Highlands town of Ban Me Thuot.

The two sisters are widows. Ly Thi Van's husband, a 34-year-old army master sergeant, died last year on a patrol in the Highlands.

"He was a very quiet man. He never talked too much. He loved the children, played with them," Ly Thi Tinh said. Her husband, also an enlisted man, was killed in the Highlands in 1966. The 33-year-old woman has a 10-year-old son.

Bundles of Clothes

The two women, carrying bundles of clothes, pots and photographs, came to Saigon the other morning to stay briefly with an uncle. Their flight was harrowing.

Both women had lived for years in Ban Me Thuot, a pleasant Highlands town of Vietnamese and Chinese shopkeepers, farmers, Montagnard tribesmen, Italian and French coffee planters and American missionaries. They lived beside one another in thatched-roof homes near the sector command post, working as rice vendors and collecting widows' pensions of about $80 every three months.

Last week, the North Vietnamese began a fierce rocket and tank attack on the sleepy town, an attack that was part of the Communist advance across the Highlands.

"We didn't know what to do," said Ly Thi Tinh in Vietnamese. "We picked up everything in bags and ran to the neighbor's home. All of us didn't know what to do. Everyone was crying. What to do? What to do?

"We ran to the airstrip, where there were helicopters. We ran. We closed our eyes. We did not want to open our eyes.

"Everywhere there were bodies. There were shells flying all over. I knew I would die."

At a crossroads leading to the airstrip the fighting was so intense that the women and their children had to turn back.

In the confusion and panic, the two sisters and their family split up. Ly Thi Van and her five children—ranging in age from 18 months old to 15 years—began running out of Ban Me Thuot with hundreds of others, dashing east along a road crammed with refugees.

About three miles east of Ban Me Thuot, the family boarded a packed bus bound for Phuoc An, 30 miles east, on Highway 21. Somewhere along the route the bus was halted at a road block set up by the Viet Cong.

Ly Thi Van, speaking in a murmur, said: "We saw other buses stop, too. There were three VC on the road and many VC hidden in the jungle. All of a sudden we heard airplanes overhead. The VC became panicky. Everybody became panicky. One VC in the jungle yelled 'Open fire.' Another VC near the buses said, 'No, don't fire, everyone's a civilian.'

"There was a mistake, I don't know what happened," said the 36-year-old woman. "There were explosions all around; the bus exploded. People began firing at us."

She saw the charred body of her 6-year-old son beside the bus. Clutching her infant, Ly Thi Van saw her groaning 9-year-old son on the ground. The woman picked up the body and began running.

"All the way he was crying," she said. "All the way he said that his chest was burning. Oh, my God! What could I do? His chest was burning. Then he stopped crying. I looked at him. His lip was getting darker and darker and darker. And he died."

A third child, a teen-age boy, also on the bus, is missing and presumed dead. The woman buried the 9-year-old with the help of Montagnard tribesmen who fed her and the infant and took them to Phuoc An. There the sisters were reunited.

Laborite Charges CIA Runs 100-Agent Station in London

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—A member of Parliament asserted today that the CIA operates a 100-man station at the U.S. Embassy here and the agents tap the phones and examine the mail of many Britons.

The embassy replied with a "no comment" to the allegations by Tom Litterick, a member of the Labor party's left-wing Tribune faction, which has been conducting an anti-CIA campaign. More than 20 members of the Tribune group signed a parliamentary motion yesterday demanding immediate expulsion of 10 embassy attachés alleged to be CIA officers.

Parliamentary motions of this kind seldom reach debate in Commons and are eventually allowed to die.

Mr. Litterick told the London Evening News he got details of the phone tapping from Victor Marchetti, a former CIA agent and co-author of the controversial book, "The CIA: The Cult of Intelligence."

"People are being bugged, followed and having their mail examined," Mr. Litterick told the Evening News. "Other incredible things are happening.

"It is not so much top politicians and industrialists which are being spied on, but men who have had secret service connections or unusual jobs. In some cases, they are quite ordinary people," he said.

"The CIA is operating just like the Russian secret service, the KGB. If they had their way, they would have our entire population documented and fingerprinted for any future use," he said.

Mr. Litterick said the 10 names had been arrived at by examining the career records of U.S. Embassy staff named in the British government's diplomatic list, which is on sale to the general public.

He told newsmen: "I would like to name all the 100 CIA men at the embassy. The difficulty is getting hard proof."

Named in the motion were: Cord Meyer, Sidney Bearman, John Coffey, Spencer Braham, William McGhee, Benjamin Price, John Reed, Joseph Sherman, Joseph Then and George Ford 3d.

Several British newspapers have claimed recently that Mr. Meyer is head of the embassy's CIA station. An embassy spokesman described his job as "head of the political liaison section."

Spain Road Toll Drops

MADRID, March 20 (UPI).—The number of road accidents and traffic deaths dropped last year with the application of lower speed limits, the Spanish traffic police have said. There were 4,319 persons killed last year compared to 4,764 in 1973.

CIA Fulfilled Goal Cited by Hughes Aide

Testimony Mentioned Desire by Industrialist

By Wallace Turner

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—A former high aide to Howard Hughes has said that the billionaire industrialist had been looking for years for a Central Intelligence Agency connection that would expand his influence with government before the agency signed his company to help to recover a sunken Soviet submarine.

Robert Maheu, once the manager of the Hughes operations in Nevada, made the statement last year in testifying in his successful defamation suit against the Hughes interests. Documents introduced at the trial showed that Mr. Hughes had a considerable interest in manipulating federal agencies and politicians.

Mr. Maheu said that, as far back as 1961, Mr. Hughes showed a desire to become involved somehow with the CIA. And in 1968, Mr. Maheu testified, Mr. Hughes asked him to "try to work out some kind of an arrangement with the CIA whereby either he or the Hughes Tool Co. would become a front."

Mr. Maheu said that he had asked Mr. Hughes for an explanation and was told that the industrialist "ever became involved in any problem with the government, either with a regulatory body or with an investigative arm of the government, he thought it would be very beneficial to him to be in a position of being a 'front' for such a CIA enterprise.

Mr. Maheu said that he had refused to do what Mr. Hughes asked.

Initiated Talks

As it happened, it was the CIA that initiated the discussions that led to the project which made Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp., the successor to Hughes Tool, a front for the intelligence agency, according to high government officials.

The CIA, the officials said, contracted with Summa for construction of the multimillion-dollar deep-sea salvage vessel, Glomar Challenger.

The officials said that Mr. Hughes's organization was chosen to provide the cover for the project because of his liking for secrecy, his known interest in deep-sea mining and the fact that Summa had had experience in large-scale construction. Also, they noted, the Hughes Aircraft Co. has long been involved in building space satellites for intelligence purposes and employs a number of former high-ranking CIA and military men.

Probes Asked On Sub Case

(Continued from Page 1)

clandestine intelligence operations.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said that his Select Committee on Intelligence would include the submarine salvage operation in its general inquiry into all aspects of the government's intelligence activities.

"The disclosure suggests that the intelligence community might need a cost-benefit ratio," Sen. Church said. "If we are prepared to pay Howard Hughes $35 million for an obsolete Russian submarine, it's little wonder we are broke."

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., announced that he would summon William Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to testify on the salvage operation before his military applications subcommittee of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

"I want to know what they did and how much it cost and what they told about it," Sen. Symington said. He added that he has not been informed of the salvage operation prior to the newspaper accounts, although he is a senior member of the Intelligence subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"I knew nothing about it," he said, "and if Colby didn't tell the Senate about it, he ought to get out."

Value Questioned

Sen. Symington also expressed doubt about the value of the operation. "What would be on a submarine that sank in 1968 that we didn't know about in 1974 or 1975? If they were looking for codes, well anybody would know that the Russians wouldn't be using the same codes."

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, acknowledged that the CIA had provided him with an advance briefing on the project and described it as something that "would have been a good idea if it worked—like a lot of other things."

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the majority leader, also said that he had known about the salvage operation in advance. He described the submarine as old and said that its military value was not very significant. But he added that "what it contained might have been of some value."

High-level government officials acknowledged that the sunken Soviet submarine was a 1968 diesel-powered ballistic-missile submarine of the G class.

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viet Fleet Appears to Face ip-Performance Problems

By Michael Getler

SHINGTON, March 20 —The Soviet Union ap- to be having extraordinary ms with some of its ships, is the submarine which ex- and sank in 1968, that the States attempted to sal-

months ago a Soviet missile destroyer of the class exploded and sank Black Sea, with consider- oss of life.

March, 1972, a Soviet H- ballistic-missile-firing sub- experienced a problem in Jorth Atlantic, off New- and, that forced it to the and resulted in the tow- ng of the nuclear-powered vessel to the Soviet Union.

In April, 1970, a nuclear-powered Soviet submarine of the N-class was forced to the surface by an emergency and eventually sank in the Bay of Biscay in the Eastern Atlantic.

Given the large size of the Soviet fleet, including about 300 submarines of all types and several hundred surface ships, the list of known disasters does not seem large.

Frequent Problems

But a number of U.S. naval specialists believe that the Russians appear to have more serious and more frequent problems with the reliability of their ships than is generally realized, and more than the U.S. fleet experiences.

The U.S. Navy also has suffered fatal mishaps with submarines, losing the Thresher in April, 1963, and the Scorpion in May, 1968. In both cases, the specific cause was not determined.

In the last year, U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has put pressure on the Navy to try to ascertain how maintenance and crew-training problems affect the readiness of the Soviet fleet and to take such factors into account in estimating Soviet strength.

Some early studies are said to have concluded that the Soviet Union generally has more of a problem in overhauling faulty vessels in shipyards than had been previously assumed and that they may have difficulty retaining crewmen for submarines in particular.

From what is known about Soviet vessels, it is believed that the living conditions, ventilation and air-circulation systems are relatively primitive by U.S. standards.

The study has concluded that in many circumstances the actual availability of Russian ships is probably less than the United States had previously estimated.

The Soviet Union is known to keep far fewer of its more than 40 modern missile submarines at sea than does the U.S. Navy. Some specialists believe this is due to the long time it takes the Russians to keep their complex vessels in working order.

Others, however, believe that the Soviet Union is worried less about surprise attack than is the United States and thus keeps fewer of its ships at sea.

The backlog of overdue maintenance work on U.S. vessels is very large, according to the Navy, because of work put off during the Vietnam war and the soaring costs of shipbuilding and repair.

The general consensus, however, is that the Soviet problems at sea exceed those of the U.S. fleet.

Russian Tug Near Hawaii

ASHINGTON, March 20 .—A Soviet tug is about miles north of the aian island of Oahu, the nse Department said to-

spokesman said there is eason to connect the pres- of the tug with the re- ed CIA recovery of part sunken Soviet submarine t 750 miles northwest of island.

other Soviet ships are in several hundred miles Hawaii, the spokesman

f Bill Is Passed Senate, Minus lochina Items

SHINGTON, March 20 .—The Senate passed a llion foreign-aid appropria- ill yesterday after stripping it $59 million in proposed struction aid for Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. The vas 57 to 40

ore final passage, the Sen- added $130 million in in- d funds for birth-control od programs abroad.

House of Representatives a $3.5-billion version of foreign-aid appropriation hursday. The two bills now a joint conference committee adjust the differences.

gressional leaders, mean- delayed further action on separate controversy over ency military aid for odia.

ore the Senate convened ity Leader Mike Mansfield ontana repeated that the ent's emergency request 222 million for Cambodia related compromise pro- were "in great difficulties." id the Senate would con- the tax bill before calling e emergency aid request.

the House, Rep Thomas n, D-Pa., chairman of the n Affairs Committee, de- further hearings on the odian aid request, apparent- aiting Senate action.

kholm Says U.S. its to Test Tank

OCKHOLM, March 20 .—The U.S. Defense Depart- has asked to borrow two sh-built turretless tanks for l and technical tests to re them with American , the Defense Ministry said. inistry statement said the gun had been in touch with Ltd., of Karlskoga, n, the tanks' manufac- about the possibility of ding two S-type tanks and ng them to the United for experimental purposes. ors then contacted the e Ministry's material and agency to inquire about ossibilities of doing this," nse spokesman said. "An gation is under way and inistry has been informed."



Associated Press.

RAINY REFLECTIONS—High water of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., reflecting trees in a park beside the river. Many areas in the Midwest and South have experienced flooding recently after some of the heaviest spring rains in years.

Practice 'No Longer Going On'

Ex-Agents Say FBI Kidnapped Spy Suspects

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT).—The FBI has carried out kidnappings of a number of persons in the United States that it believed to be operatives of foreign intelligence services, according to two former FBI agents.

One of the former agents placed the number of such kidnappings over the years at "fewer than 10" and said that, as far as he knew, there had not been any since the mid-1960s.

He said that the use of kidnappings had been occasioned by such cold-war incidents as the Cuban missile crisis "when things were pretty rough" and that he was "certain that this is no longer going on."

A spokesman said only that the bureau would adopt "a no-comment posture" with respect to the allegations.

Both of the agents said that, with one possible exception, the targets selected by the FBI were suspected intelligence operatives from Communist countries who had entered the United States illegally with forged American passports and other identity documents.

Error Possible

The use of the kidnapping technique was also confirmed, although not in detail, by two other former FBI agents. In separate interviews, they said it was possible that in one instance the bureau had erred in kidnapping a person who proved not to be a spy but a legitimate American citizen.

One of the agents conceded, however, that in every case the practice was "completely wrong —completely in violation of civil liberties. No question about it." But he said, "In the business of intelligence, you're faced with the concept of expediency. That oftentimes leads you into extra-legal activities."

Several lawyers, including representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, pointed out that an alien illegally in this country is by law afforded many of the same guarantees of due process as U.S. citizens.

The bureau's only legal alternatives in such cases, a lawyer said, were to turn such individuals over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a deportation hearing or to charge them with illegal entry or espionage.

Kidnapping, the former agent said, was a last resort used when no alternative means could be quickly found to interrogate a suspected subversive or to turn him into a double agent.

It was, he said, "the type of thing that's never done lightly."

Both men denied that physical torture was ever employed in such cases, although one said that, when a suspect had been located, "you'd pick him up and take him somewhere and work him over."

The victims were often threatened with death as punishment for noncooperation, he added, although neither official recalled any instance in which a captive had been murdered.

One of the former agents maintained, however, that mental duress was an important part of such interrogations and he described one case in which a person was seized and detained in an FBI safe house for "several weeks."

But he acknowledged that the technique contained a critical flaw: The FBI had no way of knowing whether the double agents reported their experiences to their own government and thus became triple agents.

The use of kidnapping, one of the former agents emphasized, "was a tough game. That was when you're playing for keeps."

He said that, to his knowledge, it was never employed against the domestic left or organized-crime figures, but was reserved for operatives of the Soviet KGB or other Soviet-bloc intelligence services.

Democratic Unit Studies a Gift

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—The Democratic national chairman, Robert Strauss, named a committee today to recommend what the party should do about a controversial 1970 contribution of $50,000 from Ashland Oil Inc.

Mr. Strauss, whose records covering the Ashland gift and other contributions during his tenure as party treasurer are being studied by the Watergate special prosecutor's office, named the panel at the start of two days of meetings by Democratic leaders.

Mr. Strauss told the party's Executive Committee that, six days after he became treasurer in 1970, the Democratic National Committee received "a substantial contribution from what at the time was believed to be executives of Ashland Oil." Later, Mr. Strauss said, he "learned it was corporate funds."

Tunisia's Anniversary

TUNIS, March 20 (UPI).—Tunisia today celebrated the 19th anniversary of its independence from France.

N.Y. Doctors End Strike, Win Limit In Hospital Hours

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP).—An agreement was reached today to end a four-day strike against 22 hospitals by 3,000 doctors-in-training. The doctors, the first to strike in the nation's history, had demanded shorter hours.

The agreement was announced by both the League of Voluntary Hospitals and the Committee of Interns and Residents.

A union spokesman said terms of the settlement limited hours on duty for interns and residents — the chief issue in the strike. It also provided grievance machinery within the hospitals.

The league said the offer accepted provided that interns—medical-school graduates taking compulsory hospital training—get a contract with a $1,000-a-year increase in their average annual pay of $13,500. Residents, taking advanced training, now average $16,000 a year; under the new contract, they will get up to $20,000 a year.

The hospitals involved in the strike administer to as many as 24,000 patients a day.

City Expects Hirohito

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (UPI).—Mayor Joseph Alioto said today that Japanese Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako will visit San Francisco on Oct. 9-10 as part of their U.S. trip.

Father of Hearst Case Figure Calls FBI Probe 'Witch Hunt'

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (AP).—The father of sports figure Jack Scott refused to testify today before a federal grand jury investigating the Patricia Hearst case. He called the probe a "witch hunt" and accused the FBI of "trying to use me to get at my son."

John Scott, 66, of Las Vegas, issued a statement through his attorney, Doron Weinberg, at a federal courthouse where he was called to appear before the grand jury. Mr. Weinberg said that Mr. Scott refused to answer questions because "he has no information on the subject" and because he does not believe that the grand jury has the right to "traipse through people's lives."

"I have committed no crimes," Mr. Scott said in the statement. "Apparently the FBI is trying to use me to get at my son, Jack, or perhaps even to find Patricia Hearst.

"I cannot help the FBI. I do not have the information they want. I cannot and will not participate in witch hunts against my son or other members of my family," he said.

Mr. Scott said that he and his wife, Louise, "stand behind Jack. We love him and are sure that he has done nothing wrong and that he will be vindicated in the end." Jack Scott is a former athletic director at Oberlin College and the organizer of a movement for radical athletes.

Mr. Weinberg said that, as far as he knew, the elder Scott had never seen Miss Hearst and was not involved in the case. He denied published reports that the elder Scott had harbored Miss Hearst and other Symbionese Liberation Army members at a Las Vegas motel last summer.

The FBI has been seeking Mr. Scott's son to determine whether he knows the whereabouts of Miss Hearst, SLA members Emily and William Harris and Wendy Yoshimura, who is sought on a 1972 bomb-possession charge.

No charges have been made against Jack Scott or his father.

Miss Hearst, daughter of newspaper executive Randolph Hearst, and the three other fugitives were reported to have hidden last year at a South Canaan, Pa., farmhouse rented by a woman identifying herself as the younger Scott's wife, Micki.

Miss Hearst was kidnapped by the SLA on Feb. 4, 1974. She later renounced her parents and said that she had joined the SLA.

South Korea Ratifies Nonproliferation Pact

SEOUL, March 20 (AP).—The South Korean National Assembly last night ratified the 1968 nuclear nonproliferation treaty that is designed to check the spread of nuclear weapons.

The ratification makes South Korea the 86th country to have approved the pact, which was initiated by the United States and the Soviet Union and adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1968.

More Tourists Than Swallows At Capistrano

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, Calif., March 20 (AP).—The Swallows came back to Capistrano yesterday, but the tourists outnumbered them by 30 to 1.

Following a pattern established in 1776, when Mission San Juan Capistrano was built, the swallows returned on St. Joseph's Day after a journey from Argentina.

Ringing mission bells greeted the arrival of about 600 birds at 8:32 a.m. An estimated 18,000 tourists were on hand for the arrival and ceremonies.

The number of returning swallows has been dropping due to housing developments and other changes in the area. Previously, as many as 30,000 swallows returned to nest around the mission. Last year, more than 3,000 were counted.

Qatar Hits at Apartheid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20 (AP).—Qatar has become the 27th signatory of the 1973 international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid, the UN announced yesterday. It will take effect when ratified by 20 countries; only six have ratified it.

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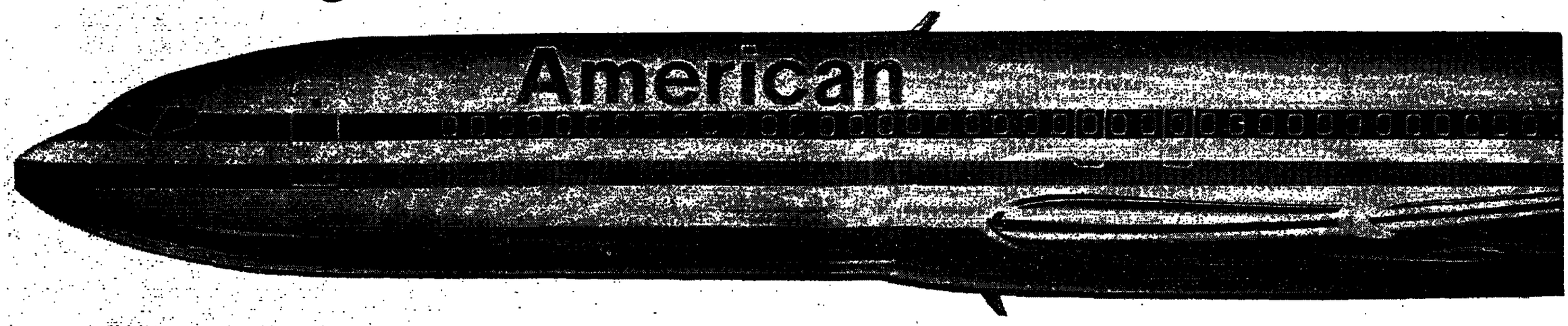
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Astronauts' Pump Considered Useful in Heart-Lung Devices

BOSTON, March 20 (AP).—A research team that includes former astronaut Neil Armstrong says a pump used to cool astronauts on the moon could help develop a heart-lung machine capable of sustaining patients for weeks instead of hours.

Heart-lung machines damage the blood and consequently tax the body. Most patients can use current models for only a few hours even though they may need assistance for longer periods.

The researchers said yesterday that a water pump developed for the Apollo astronauts' backpacks has proved in initial tests to be 10 times less destructive to blood than the best pumps now used in heart-lung machines. Modifications could improve the performance, they said.

Little Turbulence

Mr. Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon and now an aerospace engineering professor at the University of Cincinnati, said his group was not sure why its pump was less destructive. But the researchers pointed out that it has no moving parts in the blood flow, produces little turbulence and has extremely precise valves that do not pinch blood cells as other valves do.

Heart-lung machines are devices that take over for organs in pumping blood and adding oxygen to it. They are used primarily in open-heart surgery or with patients suffering severe heart attack.

The machines take the workload off the heart but red cells are destroyed when they hit the walls and joints of the pump or shear each other in the turbulent flow, according to Edward Patrick, professor of electrical engineering at Purdue University.

"The pump was used in the backpack of astronauts' suits to pump cooling water," Mr. Armstrong said. "We were interested in seeing how it pumped blood."

Speaking at a news conference at the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation, the researchers said clinical use of the pump was years in the future. But they said the aluminum device, small enough to be held in the palm of a hand, showed great promise.

Others in the team are Dr. Henry Heimlich, director of surgery at Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, and Dr. George Rieveschl of the University of Cincinnati.

Parliament Unit Would Not Expel Stonehouse Now

LONDON, March 20 (UPI).—A 10-man select committee of members of Parliament recommended today that Parliament should take no immediate action to expel Labor MP John Stonehouse.

But, in a report to the House of Commons, it said that if Mr. Stonehouse does not return to Britain or resign in a few months, the House might consider stripping him of his parliamentary seat, something almost unprecedented in modern times.

"If there is no change in Mr. Stonehouse's condition, such as would permit him to return within a further few months, and he himself has taken no steps to resign," the report said, "the House would wish to consider vacating his parliamentary seat on the grounds of nonrepresentation."

Mr. Stonehouse, a former Labor government minister, disappeared in Miami Beach in November, 1974, after saying he was going for a swim.

He was found by Australian immigration officials in Melbourne shortly before Christmas.

Indian Militants End S.D. Factory Seizure

WAGNER, S.D., March 20 (AP).—About 40 militant Indians, chanting to the beat of a large drum, marched out of a pork plant yesterday and ended a peaceful three-day occupation. There were no arrests.

Armed members of the Eagle Warrior Society seized the Yankton Sioux Industries plant Monday and issued a list of dmands, most of them dealing with labor issues at the Indian-owned, white-managed plant.

U.S. Develops Vaccine for Hepatitis B

Scientists Say Tests On Humans Planned

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—Scientists at the National Institutes of Health yesterday reported development of a vaccine against hepatitis B, a liver disease that kills as many as 6,000 persons a year in the United States.

The vaccine has proved safe and effective in tests with animals and is considered ready for first trials in man, the scientists said.

The disclosure was made at a news conference held in connection with a viral hepatitis symposium at the National Academy of Sciences.

Viral hepatitis is one of the major unsolved infectious disease problems of man. It takes two forms: hepatitis A, also called infectious hepatitis, and hepatitis B, also called serum hepatitis.

Hepatitis B is considered to be the more serious form of the disease, although it is less frequently reported. It is often contracted through contaminated blood or blood products and is especially dangerous for surgery patients requiring transfusions.

The method for producing vaccines announced yesterday was developed by Dr. Robert Purcell and Dr. John Gerin of NIH's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

A Single Dose

In animal tests it was effective after only a single dose, said Dr. Maurice Hilleman of the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research in West Point, Pa.

Dr. Hilleman said the virus can be spread not only through transfusions and the use of nonsterile needles but also through sexual contact.

Dr. Purcell and Dr. Gerin said vaccines against hepatitis B are needed especially for use in high-risk groups such as members of the armed forces and patients and personnel in hospitals and other institutions.

In contrast with hepatitis A, which is usually spread by direct contact or contaminated drinking water and food, hepatitis B is rarely epidemic. Its chief victims are young adults aged 15 to 30.

The symptoms for both types are frequently mistaken for influenza or infectious mononucleosis. Hepatitis results in fever, weakness, loss of appetite, malaise, headaches and, sometimes, muscle pains.

Cyprus-Talk Site Still Is Undecided

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20 (Reuters).—Turkish Cypriots have rejected Geneva as the place for resumed Cyprus peace talks, and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has turned down a counter-proposal for a meeting in Tehran, informed sources said yesterday.

Greek-Cypriot representative Glafkos Clerides, who returned home this week, had previously agreed to the talks' being held in Geneva from April 21 to May 5.

But Turkish-Cypriot representative Vedat Celik was reported to have objected to Geneva and to have proposed Tehran, from May 1 to 6. The sources said Mr. Waldheim, who is due in Geneva on May 5 for the opening of a conference on nuclear nonproliferation, told Mr. Celik that it would not be convenient for him to be in Tehran in early May.



United Press International.

CELEBRATING—While his lawyer, Christopher Coates, tugs playfully at the offending tresses, 1st Lt. Matthew Carroll gets a congratulatory kiss from his wife after the Army dropped its haircut charges against him after a short court session in Frankfurt.

U.S. Soldier Swaps Haircut Charge for Discharge

FRANKFURT, March 20 (AP).—The U.S. Army dropped charges today against a first lieutenant who refused to obey an order to cut his hair.

The Army said that it called off the trial of 1st Lt. Matthew Carroll, 27, after he offered to leave the service with an honorable discharge.

The Army also agreed to give him $3,600 in severance pay and allow him to continue to have long hair during the three weeks he remains in uniform.

"It's a very great personal victory," Lt. Carroll said. "The haircut question has not been answered but I've done everything I can do except to go to jail."

He said that he requested the discharge because "I have a family and certain responsibilities I cannot ignore. I am sure soldiers won't leave the hair issue alone. In fact, I'd like to throw out the ball for them to carry on with it."

A number of soldiers in West Germany and West Berlin, who also refused to get haircuts, have been convicted of disobeying orders and sentenced to jail.

Lt. Carroll refused a haircut order last April. He contended that the hair-length regulations were a form of sexual discrimination because they did not apply to Army women.

He also claimed that the regulations "infringed on an individual's constitutional rights and had no relevance to job performance."

Lt. Carroll is a graduate in architecture of Texas A & M, where he commanded the cadet corps. His father is a retired colonel.

After 3 Months in Post

Shirley Temple Black Stars In Ghana Ambassadorial Role

By Hugh A. Mulligan

ACCRA, Ghana, March 20 (AP).—In the three months since she became U.S. ambassador here, Shirley Temple Black has been almost as big a hit as a diplomat as she was as a movie star three and four decades ago.

The poise, charm and hard work that made her a Hollywood star in her childhood have made her an appealing figure in West Africa.

She has approached her job with some unorthodoxy, arriving at her desk in a Ghanaian outfit of printed cotton head scarf and matching gown and strewing "awwaabas"—welcome in Twi—and "oyiwala dons"—thank you in Ga—everywhere.

She has delighted the members of the Market Women's Association, who own 90 per cent of Ghana's shops and stalls and most of the fishing boats, by doing the native dance, called high life, on a length of African cloth at the colorful Macoola Market, and embracing the women as sisters.

The ambassador has become one of Ghana's "wanto wazuri," which is Ashanti for "beautiful people."

An outspoken opponent of racial separation in a country vigorously dedicated to African liberation movements and a successful career woman in a society where women's liberation banners drape the streets of even the most remote villages, Ambassador Black has scored a triumph.

Mistaken Identity

"Is she black? Is she an Afro-American?" a Ghanaian journalist asked as a press bus bumped through Ashanti country to a convocation of tribal chiefs. He mistook the ambassador's California tan and Ghana-like joviality for tribal affinity.

No, he had never seen any of her films but he knew she was "a famous actress lady."

Ambassador Black was delighted to be mistaken for a black and almost as happy with the thought that someone, somewhere, had missed her films.

Mrs. Black said that she first became interested in Africa and the Third World when she was the U.S. representative to the United Nations General Assembly in 1969 and took her seat "with the delegate from the United Republic of Tanzania on my left and Upper Volta on my right, and we all became very close friends."

"I felt right away that the superpowers always seemed to like talking to each other and there weren't enough countries talking to the developing countries. There and then, I made a personal pledge to find out more about the developing countries and see what our mutual interests and concerns might be. That's opened up a whole new world for me."

At a cocktail party, she said, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger heard her speaking about Namibia, or South-West Africa, the former German colony now run by South Africa, and mentally ticketed her for a black African post.

"He was surprised that I even knew the word," she said.

She says she is delighted with



AP.

Shirley Temple Black

her quick acceptance by the women of Ghana: "Women are very liberated here... their men think nothing of having their wives working in the Ministry of Finance or a bank or owning a market stall. Women own most of the fishing boats and take charge of the catch, dry them and smoke them and sell them, once the boats come back from the sea."

Ghanaians have rarely raised any of the U.S. racial problems with the new ambassador, but they do express interest in seeing her old films.

"I keep telling them that I don't own them and they're all in deep storage and that I've been retired a long time," Mrs. Black said.

Justice Annie Jiagge, the only woman on Ghana's Court of Appeals and a close friend, thinks the ambassador is wrong in trying to put her movie past in storage.

"It's just as important," Justice Jiagge advised Mrs. Black, "to bring people joy as it is to be a good diplomat."

U.S. Adm. Kidd Named NATO Atlantic Chief

BRUSSELS, March 20 (UPI).—The Defense Planning Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council has appointed Admiral C. Kidd jr. of the U.S. Navy as Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, a NATO spokesman has said.

Adm. Kidd is to succeed Adm. Ralph Cousins, with the same power and functions. The appointment will become effective in May, the spokesman said.

Blackbirds Back In Kentucky City

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 20 (AP).—Huge flocks of birds have returned to this western Kentucky city just weeks after the Army used a detergent spray to exterminate thousands of them at nearby Fort Campbell.

A platoon of police officers last night launched a three-day campaign against an estimated 1 million starlings, crackles and other blackbirds, using blank shotgun ammunition known as "cracker shells."

The Army has said that its program at Fort Campbell cut the number of birds which had been roosting in a 27-acre pine grove from several million to about 100,000. The Army claimed the birds were a menace to health and aviation and were destroying crops.

U.S. Is Urged to Speed Shale Deposit Plans

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—The government should hasten its efforts to find ways of extracting oil and gas from shale deposits without digging underground for the oil-bearing rock, a federal task force said yesterday.

The joint Interior Department and Energy Research and Development Administration task force said the government will ask oil companies to nominate potential underground shale-processing tracts on public lands by June 30.

Officials said the new program is designed to develop several underground shale-processing techniques for possible commercial use by 1980.

National Assembly Sets Debate

Growing Protests Imperil French Nuclear Power Plans

FLAMANVILLE, France, March 20 (AP).—Incomprehension and an instinctive fear of the atom have jeopardized government plans to erect a huge nuclear power station on the edge of this farming and fishing community.

The controversy in this little Norman village illustrates the wave of resistance that has sprung up in recent months to the government's nuclear power program, proportionately the most ambitious in the world.

The government's plans to reduce France's dependence on imported oil by building dozens of nuclear reactors has been condemned by ecologists, scientists and—because the reactors are of U.S. design—the Communist party.

Emotions aroused in the debate have led a scientist to accuse the state electric power authority of plotting to institute "electro-fascism" in France. A protest sign near the Flamanville graveyard declares, "I Am a Nuclear Power Station, I Cause Cancer."

Dead-End Village

Inhabitants generally agree that Flamanville, population 1,400, is now a bucolic dead end. "Of course we want the station here," Mayor Henri Varin said. "It will boost the economy of the region, increase the population and bring us social improvements."

But Didier Anger, 36, a schoolteacher, who heads the anti-nuclear forces here, retorted that "at the present stage of technology, nuclear power is dangerous, and we don't want it here."

When Flamanville was first proposed as the site of a plant, Mr. Anger said, "It is certain that at least 80 per cent of the villagers approved." But a vigorous campaign by Mr. Anger's group now has divided the village almost evenly, the mayor conceded.

In December, Mr. Varin persuaded the Municipal Council to vote 11-1 in favor of the plant. Now he has been forced to schedule an unprecedented referendum in the village next month to determine whether the plant should be rejected.

Assembly Debate

Around the country, environmental groups and almost 2,000 low-echelon scientists, professors and technicians have been clamoring for abandonment of the nuclear power program or at least a drastic slowdown until more is known about potential dangers. The National Assembly will hold a special debate next month to help determine in which direction and at what pace France should develop its energy production.

When the magazine L'Express two weeks ago published a questionnaire to help clarify readers' attitudes on nuclear power, replies ran to 3,000 letters a day, "the most on any subject since the Algerian war 20 years ago," L'Express wrote.

At the time of the oil embargo and the energy crisis in the fall of 1973, eight nuclear plants were operating in France, providing just 3 per cent of the country's energy consumption. Oil, almost all of it imported, provided 66 per cent, the balance coming from coal, gas and hydroelectric power.

Plan for 56 Reactors

In March, 1974, then Premier Pierre Messmer announced that France was launching a program to build up to 80 reactors by 1985, to supply 30 per cent of total energy needs. By the year 2000, Mr. Messmer indicated, there could be as many as 200 reactors in operation.

But the new regime of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last summer began reappraising this plan. Critics within the government said it risked putting too much emphasis on nuclear power and because of the economic downturn would cost too much.

The government last year authorized construction of 13 new reactors in 1975 in addition to the six begun last year. Further stages in the program are to be examined in the summer but in any case, officials said, the program cannot be cut back below a total of 45 reactors by

Wine Is Gaining Support as Absorbing Ide

BERKELEY, Calif., March (AP).—To make meals more nutritious, wash them down with wine, says a University of California study released yesterday.

In a 2 1/2-month experiment with six young men, Dr. Ja McDonald said she found their bodies absorbed significantly more calcium, magnesium, iron, phosphorus and zinc when they drank a quart of wine with one meal each day.

Alcohol, however, apparently wasn't the key factor in digestive process, she said.

"Wine has about 400 ingredients and until . . . they're tested separately, we won't know what the element is," she said.

Russia Has Complet Pacific Rocket Tests

MOSCOW, March 20 (A... Tass announced today the completion of the latest series of Soviet rocket tests in the Pacific.

The Soviet news agency said the tests had been successful, that ships and planes could enter the area as of today. The date in which the area was closed for the tests was 11 days earlier than Tass had earlier announced.

Yugoslavia Jails 5 Ustashi Helpers

GOSPIC, Yugoslavia, March (Reuters).—Five Yugoslavs found guilty of aiding two guerrilla infiltrators killed in a gun battle with police last year were today sentenced to up to 6 1/2 years in jail for hostile activity against the state.

A court in this Croatian town found them guilty of helping the Ustashi extremist infiltrators who were sent to the area by Ustashi émigré organisations in West Germany to organize terrorist actions and train persons in handling arms.

The two infiltrators were killed in November, in the heart of Velebit Mountains. A militiaman was also killed and another injured.

William Hamling Dies

Labor's Margin to 1

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's parliamentary private secretary, William Hamling, died here last night, reducing the government's effective majority in the House of Commons to one.

Mr. Hamling represented Woolwich in Parliament. He had been a schoolmaster and lecturer before entering Parliament. During the war, he served in the Royal Marines.

Obituaries

Don Jaime de Borbon, 66, S... Of Spain's Deposed Monar...

ST. GALL, Switzerland, March 20 (AP).—Don Jaime de Borbon, 66, the oldest surviving son of Spain's last king, died in a hospital here today of injuries suffered in a fall last month, his family announced.

Don Jaime was the second son of former King Alfonso XIII and Queen Victoria Eugenia, and a great-grandson of Queen Victoria. His elder brother, Don Alfonso, a hemophiliac, and Don Jaime, a deaf mute, renounced their claims to the throne in favor of their younger brother, Don Juan. But Generalissimo Francisco Franco passed over Don Juan and designated Don Juan's son, Prince Juan Carlos, as his successor.

Don Jaime was hospitalized following a fall late last month in the cemetery at Lausanne.

He underwent two operations for a blood clot in his brain and remained in a coma most of the time until his death.

Exile in Italy

Don Jaime, the Duke of Segovia, left Spain in 1931 when his father abdicated. He spent most of his exile in Italy.

In 1935, he married Manuela de Dampierre. They had two sons, Don Alfonso and Don Gonzalo, and were divorced in 1947.

Two years later, he married a German singer, Charlotte Tiedemann, despite the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church and Don Juan. With the help of his wife and scientific advisers, he learned to speak.

In 1950, he repudiated his withdrawal from the line of succession and announced his claim to the throne. But Gen. Franco ignored the claim.

Don Gonzalo, his younger son, said Don Jaime would be buried Monday in Lausanne.

Harry Lachman

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (UPI).—Harry Lachman, 88, a painter and motion picture director who helped launch Shirley Temple's movie career, died yesterday at UCLA Medical Center.

Mr. Lachman's career spanned more than 70 years and won him fame as a post-impressionist painter, illustrator, photographer, movie director and businessman.

His painting career began in Paris, where he met such masters as Monet, Renoir, Matisse, Pissarro and Bonnard. He was awarded the French Legion Honor.

Mr. Lachman became inv... in movie productions while... Paris, where he worked on... film "Mare Nostrum." He... went to Hollywood, where... directed Miss Temple in her... film, "Baby, Take a Bow."

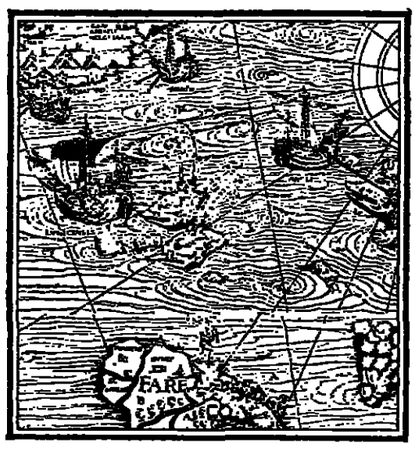
He was born in La Salle.

Gabriello

PARIS, March 20 (A... Gabriello, 79, a French comed... who used his corpulence... gravelly voice to draw laughs... died here, friends reported.

Gabriello, whose real name... André Galopet, started his ca... in the 1920s in cabarets and... movies. He was a comedian... songwriter and took part in m... than 100 films. His repert... of songs ran to 3,000.

Let's get it straight-the world is round

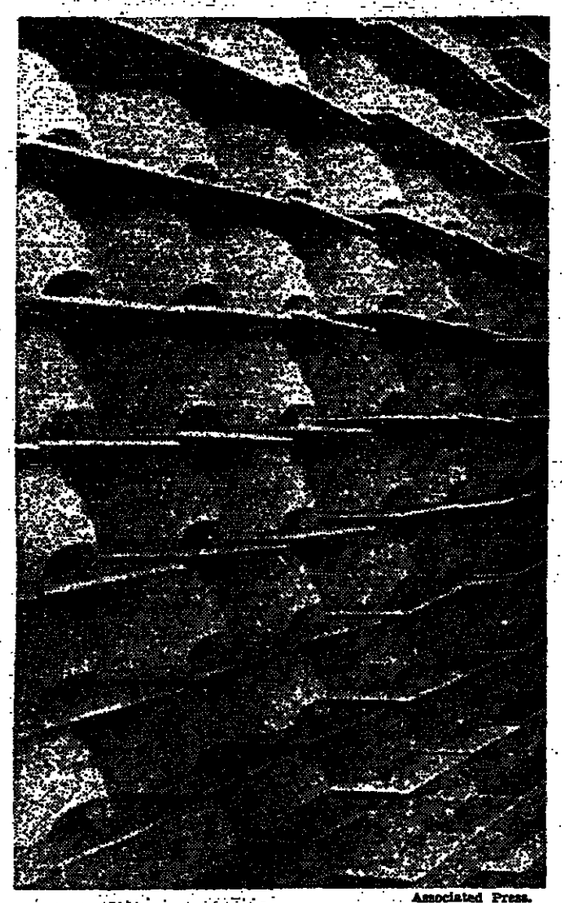


Your old Mercator map shows the straightest way from Europe to Southeast Asia is, apparently, via the Middle East.
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P.S. SAS is the airline of Scandinavia. Did you know Denmark produces enough food for three Denmarks? One in three Swedes own a car and TV set? Norway mines coal in Spitsbergen and pumps oil from under the North Sea?

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Associated Press.

BIRD NESTS — Many swallow nests in Switzerland were destroyed last fall when people tried to catch the birds for airlifting south during a cold snap. An ornithological center in Sempach developed an artificial nest to be put under the roofs of houses to give returning birds a nesting place. Experts said the artificial nests were needed because birds can no longer find enough natural material for them.

For Thousands of Children, Somali Drought Aid Arrives Too Late

By Dial Torgerson

MOGADISHU, Somali Republic, March 20. — Drought relief has arrived for the nomads of Somalia, but for thousands of children it may be too late.

Many will die even though they have reached the 18 relief camps established by Somalia's military government. They are too dehydrated to survive.

Two-thirds of the country's 3 million persons are nomads. Three years of inadequate rainfall has turned the northern 60 per cent of the nation into a disaster area.

There are 178,000 persons in the relief camps. Most have lost nearly all their livestock, upon which their livelihood depends. And now, in the camps in which they sought relief, disease is taking a huge toll of their children.

"The children were pretty dehydrated when they got to the camps," a relief worker said here. "Then they developed what we call nonspecific diarrhea—a diarrhea whose cause we cannot pinpoint—and they steadily lose what remains of their body fluids."

The camps, each containing up to 27,000 persons, are almost completely lacking in sanitation facilities. Flies proliferate. It is hard to keep the water from becoming polluted. It is disease, not hunger or thirst, that is now the problem.

The nomads, not used to being crowded together, have no defenses against germs. It is the children under 5 who are the most vulnerable; they become too ill to assimilate food or take water.

At Jeexan Camp, 200 miles north of Mogadishu, Malcolm Kennedy, a program officer for the UN Children's Fund, asked the Somali doctor about mortality records.

"We are keeping them daily, as we were instructed to do by the Ministry of Health, by age groups," the doctor said. "Yesterday there were 49 deaths. Forty were children under 5."

Of the 20,000 persons in Jeexan Camp when Mr. Kennedy visited there last month, probably 4,000 were under 5.

"Where are the latrines?" UNICEF staffer John Balcomb asked.

"There are no latrines," the doctor said. "We tried digging them but we couldn't. There is rock a few feet down."

"Where do the people go?" Mr. Kennedy asked.

"There," the doctor said, gesturing to the bush. "Anywhere outside the camp. We know it is a problem."

Relief agencies praise the swiftness with which the Somali government attacked the drought problem, but they warn that the camps are too large, that sanitation must be improved and that more doctors and paramedics must be brought to the camps swiftly to save the children.

10 Per Cent Hospitalized

At the Beer Camp, 500 miles north of Mogadishu, there were 27,000 persons in neatly aligned huts made of wooden frames covered by grass mats—or in a "hospital," a thornbush shelter where 2,800 persons lay ill.

"Yesterday 59 persons died," the camp commander told the UNICEF team, "all but two or three aged 1 to 5."

Was that a high figure?

"No," the commander said. "It was low. Deaths have been running in the 80s most days."

Doctors and nurses attempted to give fluid intravenously to children who vomited or choked on liquids taken by mouth. But in arms shrunken like dried twigs, the needles did not work. The veins had collapsed.

UNICEF officials said that the dehydration could be forestalled by giving children suffering from diarrhea a few ounces of salt and sugar in boiled water every hour. Doctors experienced in disaster relief could quickly train volunteers to treat the children, they said.

But there are only 150 doctors in the Somali Republic.

© Los Angeles Times.

Kronor Ruled As Support in British Divorce

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters).—The first maintenance order here in a foreign currency, Swedish kronor, was issued yesterday by a divorce court judge.

The husband in the case has been living in Sweden since 1968. The judge ruled that maintenance for his 9-year-old daughter, living in England, should be paid in kronor because sterling was weak.

Last November, an appeals court approved an order in deutsche marks. Yesterday was the first time this ruling had been extended to a divorce case.

Embarrassed Chinese Admit Musk Ox, a U.S. Gift, Is Dead

By John Burns

PEKING, March 20. — Milton the musk ox is dead.

Chinese officials have disclosed that the animal, one of a pair given to China by former President Richard Nixon in return for the two pandas now at the Washington National Zoo, died on Feb. 20.

The officials gave the cause of death as reticulitis traumatica, colloquially known as hardware disease. It is defined as a disorder that results from the swallowing of sharp objects, usually metallic, that perforate the stomach wall.

The dead animal's mate, Matilda, is alive and apparently well in her enclosure at a zoo. There is nothing on the enclosure or in the zoo's publicity to identify Matilda as a gift of the United States.

Milton was suffering from mange, a potentially fatal skin disease, when he arrived here aboard a U.S. military plane in the spring of 1972. The skin condition lingered and was still visible until a few weeks ago, when he was removed from the enclosure.

Confirmation of his death came, perhaps not coincidentally, three days after a visit to the zoo by Dr. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which was involved in the animal exchange in its capacity as the parent organization of the Washington zoo.

Milton Missing

Dr. Ripley toured the zoo with George Bush, chief of the U.S. liaison office here, with whom he was staying on a private visit. Keepers, apparently unaware that the Americans were coming, seemed embarrassed when a Chinese-speaking companion inquired about the whereabouts of Milton.

"There is only one"—a woman keeper said. "But there used to be two," insisted the visitor. "No, only one," the woman said.

After a pause a man beside her, also a zoo worker, added: "Perhaps the other one is inside."

Word of the exchange apparently reached the Foreign Ministry during the weekend. At a meeting at the ministry yesterday morning officials formally notified representatives of the liaison office that the animal had died and expressed their regrets.

Last year, in a similar case, one of two pandas given to the Paris zoo died. Peking replaced it.

Dr. Ripley said during his visit that officials at the Washington zoo are hoping that the pandas there will mate when the female goes into heat again next month. The Chinese say that pandas have mated in captivity here but have so far divulged little information helpful to zoologists hoping to breed them abroad.

© The Globe and Mail, Toronto.

Aid to Veterans Of the Republic Gains in Madrid

MADRID, March 20 (AP).—A resolution urging the government to grant pensions to thousands of disabled veterans who fought against Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War was unanimously passed today by the Interior Policy Commission of the Cortes, the Spanish parliament.

If approved by the government, the amount of the pension would vary according to the degree of disability.

For many disabled veterans of the losing Republican Army the measure would come too late. Time has depleted their ranks from an estimated 60,000 to less than 10,000 since the Civil War ended in 1939.

Disabled veterans who fought on the side of Gen. Franco have been granted substantial pensions and other privileges.

Francisco Martinez Duran, a bedridden Madrid veteran who lost a leg in Guadalajara in 1938, once described his disabled comrades as nonpersons.

"For almost 35 years we have not existed," he said.

Assailant Fails In Bid to Kill India Top Jurist

NEW DELHI, March 20 (AP).—A man hurled two hand grenades today into a car carrying India's Chief Justice, A.N. Ray, but the grenades failed to explode. The would-be assassin fled, police said.

In January, an assassin killed Railroad Minister L.N. Mishra, 52, with a bomb.

Mr. Ray's appointment as chief justice in April, 1973, caused widespread controversy because it was the first time the government failed to fill the nation's top judicial post on a seniority basis.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appointed Mr. Ray, 63, to the job over three Supreme Court judges, who had more seniority. All three judges resigned in protest. The chief justice retires automatically at age 65.

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- The Surprising Economic Outlook for Italy.

Wouldn't you like to have known, as early as last June, that the "official" price of gold would tacitly be abandoned – as it was at the Giscard-Ford meeting in Martinique last December?

Would your plans have changed had you known in September 1973 that the basic structural problems of the West German economy would outweigh the strengths of its export business – and that even without the oil crisis, Germany's economy would be in trouble, *serious trouble*, in 1975?

And what about oil? Did you even suspect, a year ago, that crude oil prices would actually begin to flatten out, then fall, in 1975 – despite all indications to the contrary?

Hudson Europe's methodology and its conclusions are unusual, unorthodox and often unexpected. And its record of accuracy has been remarkably high:

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- More than 18 months ago, Hudson Europe predicted—*accurately*—the U.S. trade deficit for 1974, and the decline of the dollar against other major currencies.
- As early as 1971, Hudson Europe predicted—*accurately*—that British entry into the EEC wouldn't end the controversy over this move. It isn't settled yet.

But Hudson Europe's forecasts have always had a highly restricted audience: privileged persons connected with those companies and governments who commissioned Hudson Europe to make studies for them.

Now, for the first time, this material is being made available to others. In a joint venture with the esteemed International Herald Tribune, also Paris-based, Hudson Europe is publishing a regular and continuing analysis of what's happening, *why* it's happening and what *will* happen as a result.

It is called *The Hudson Letter*.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Friday, March 21, 1975 *

Portugal and Détente

The rapidity with which the Soviet Union has moved in to seek refueling facilities on the Atlantic island of Madeira for its merchant ships indicates that Western concern over Portugal's lurch to the left is well-founded.

The mystery is why the Portuguese Communists and their military allies, who have just tightened their grip on the reins of power in Lisbon, have chosen publicly to expose their unpopular Soviet connection.

Confirmation of the informal Soviet request by the Information Ministry in Lisbon indicates that the Communists are no longer worried, as they were only recently, about making a poor showing in the elections for the constituent assembly. It suggests that they feel confident of their ability to manipulate the election machinery or to intimidate opposing political parties now that they have exploited a purported rightist coup in order to seize the real levers of power in the country.

* * *

The Communist-backed military radicals of the "revolutionary council" seem to hold virtually dictatorial powers, as shown by their nationalization of banks and insurance companies almost overnight without appearing to consult any other authority, military or civilian. The banning of two extreme left groups and the center-right Christian Democratic party from the forthcoming election now set for April 25 has been accompanied by warnings from the Communists to their restive coalition partners, the Socialists, and the centrist Popular Democrats. The latter already have encountered left-wing street violence and now are getting Communist hints that they may be implicated in the alleged rightist coup.

In these circumstances, Moscow evidently sees no further reason to delay its military exploitation of the situation. Port facilities in Madeira on the western approaches to the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean could facilitate the operations of intelligence-gathering vessels as well as fishing and cargo ships. If submarine tenders can be moved in and, ultimately, a submarine base built, the efficiency of Soviet strategic nuclear-missile submarines could be substantially increased.

This new projection of Soviet naval power, giving it for the first time in history a "window on the Atlantic," comes at a time of American and NATO contraction. Greece has followed France in withdrawing from NATO's military structure; Turkey is threatening to do the same and Portugal may follow; the American base in the Azores in any event is unlikely to survive the leftward swing in Portugal. In Asia, American expulsion from Thailand looms as a likely consequence of the fall of Cambodia; and a phase-down of American aid to South Vietnam is probable.

* * *

But the détente atmosphere, which has contributed to the retraction of American and NATO military power, appears to be having the opposite effect on the Soviet Union. In the Indian Ocean, in the Mediterranean, in the Red Sea and the South Atlantic, there are growing signs of an outward thrust of Soviet military power.

If elections in Portugal are now circumvented and the threatened Communist takeover materializes, thus swinging a NATO ally directly into the Soviet orbit, the future of détente undoubtedly will be headed for an agonizing reappraisal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Project Jennifer

The Central Intelligence Agency's assignment is to further the security of the United States by learning as much as it can about the capabilities and intentions of potential foreign foes, the most powerful of which is the Soviet Union. It has been common knowledge for many years now—at least since an American U-2 plane was shot down over Siberia 15 years ago—that both sides use the latest technological achievements to spy on each other.

Soviet and American intelligence satellites course through the skies daily taking incredibly sharp pictures of Earth 100 miles or more below. The late Premier Khrushchev once even publicly offered to exchange Soviet spy satellite pictures for corresponding American photographs taken from space. The most effective modern intelligence agents are much more likely to be electronic engineers than Mata Haris.

It is against this background that the tale of the Glomar Explorer—the CIA ship that masqueraded as the property of Howard Hughes—must be judged. The basic idea behind Project Jennifer—the code name used—was certainly imaginative: to locate and raise from the ocean bottom three miles deep a Soviet submarine that had sunk in 1968. After much behind-the-scenes debate, the decision to go ahead was taken; the Glomar Explorer was built and a specialized new technology was created; and then last year the attempt was made.

This really brilliant effort unfortunately fell short of full success, though it is still a major technological feat that a substantial portion of the sunken Soviet submarine was brought to the surface. If the full submarine could have been recovered (and it still may be), it would have been a master intelligence accomplishment.

This complex and fascinating technological adventure demonstrates that, once again, American technology has brought a hitherto inaccessible environment into the ambit of man's future activity. It also underlines the need for a body of appropriate international law, so that economic activity—such as the deep-sea mining the Glomar Explorer was allegedly engaged in—can be carried out in this new environment and future clashes of rival national interests and power can be avoided.

The story is, furthermore, a useful reminder of how essential good intelligence is for the national security in a world of nuclear weapons, nuclear submarines and hydrogen bomb-tipped intercontinental missiles. The CIA is only to be commended for this extraordinary effort to carry out its essential mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Setbacks in Rhodesia

The murder in Zambia of a black Rhodesian political leader has dealt the second major blow in a fortnight to the once-bright prospects for a peaceful settlement between Rhodesia's white minority government and its 5.8 million blacks. Herbert Chitepo, 52, killed by a land mine outside his home in Lusaka, had directed the expatriate wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the most militant of black Rhodesian liberation organizations.

Mr. Chitepo's death came two weeks after the abrupt rearrest by the white regime in Salisbury of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the ZANU leader who had been released in December after 10 years in prison to help negotiate a cease-fire in the guerrilla war and an agreement to start constitutional talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith. Messrs. Chitepo and Sithole had been extremely skeptical of the possibility of getting Mr. Smith to accept a timetable providing for a transition to black majority rule.

ZANU officials have blamed Mr. Smith's government for Mr. Chitepo's murder but the greater probability is that it is an outgrowth of the bitter divisions among Rhodesian African leaders. On paper, ZANU and its less militant rival, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) had ended their existences in December and joined forces under the umbrella of the African National Council.

Actually, the merger has never taken effect; and the more militant ZANU leaders resented the agreement to negotiate with Mr. Smith. They preferred to continue the guerrilla war in the hope of ending white rule in Rhodesia through military victory.

For all these differences among the blacks time is running out for white minority rule—a fact of which too many among Rhodesia's 260,000 whites seem blissfully unaware, even with neighboring Mozambique heading for independence under a black government in June. And there can be no meaningful negotiation with the African National Council so long as Mr. Sithole remains in jail.

Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa undoubtedly made these points to Mr. Smith in the talks the two white leaders held in Cape Town this week. Mr. Vorster keenly desires a peaceful solution in Rhodesia as the keystone of his effort to build détente with the black nations in southern Africa. The death of Mr. Chitepo makes it even more imperative for Mr. Vorster to persuade Mr. Smith to negotiate realistically while there is still time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

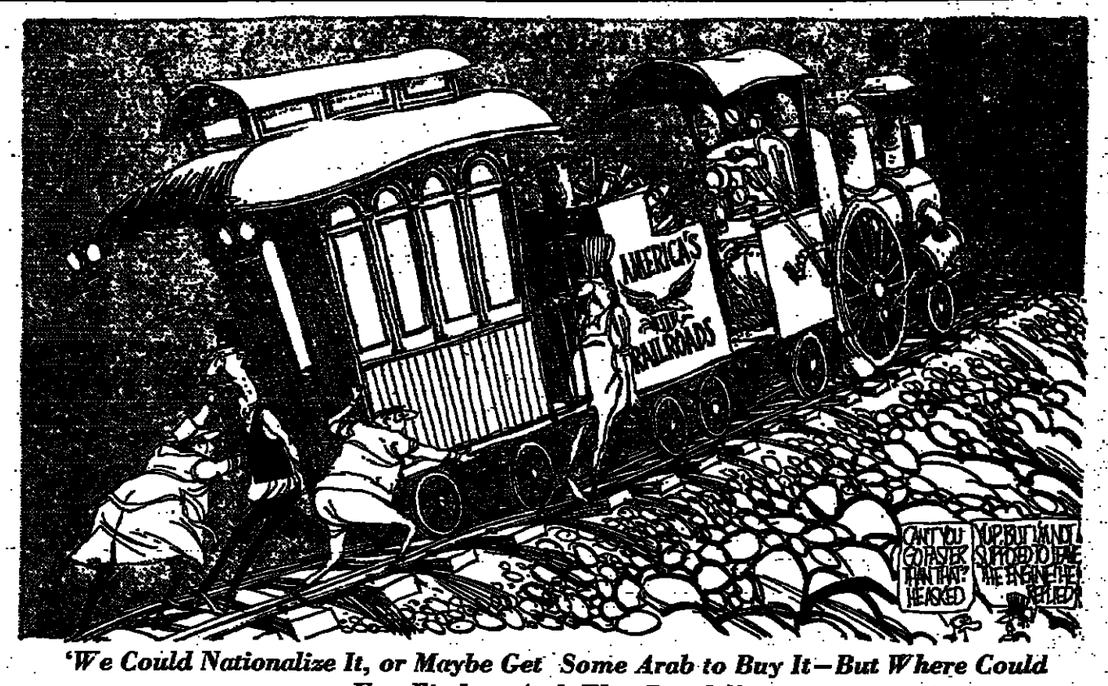
March 21, 1900

WASHINGTON—Admiral Dewey has approved for transmission to Congress the report of the aide with whom he inspected the submarine torpedo-boat. The document says that the vessel was easily and efficiently operated, and capable of being worked by the Navy's ordinary personnel. Had such a boat been used by the Spaniards, the occupation of Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey would have been impossible.

Fifty Years Ago

March 21, 1925

PARIS—Douglas Fairbanks's next film will be "Don X" and will be based on the novel by K. and H. Prichard. Some of the shooting will be done in Europe. Although it will be a less fantastic film than Doug's last, "The Thief of Bagdad," it will be worked out along the same elaborate lines and might perhaps be considered as a sequel to "The Mark of Zorro." Doug is still No. 1 at the box office.



'We Could Nationalize It, or Maybe Get Some Arab to Buy It—But Where Could You Find an Arab That Dumb?'

Cambodia and a Hypothetical Question

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—All over Southeast Asia, it is as if long-contained pressures for change were suddenly bursting out. That feeling comes not only from the military developments in South Vietnam, dramatic as they are, and Cambodia. The political trend is also significant, especially in Bangkok.

Thailand's new Premier, Kukrit Pramoj, has taken office with a pledge to seek the withdrawal during the next year of all American forces stationed there: 35,000 soldiers and 350 planes. And he said his government would try to open talks with North Vietnam and establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

That is astonishing news. Thailand has been at the center of American military policy in Asia for a generation. U.S. planes flew from there for eight years to bomb Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Kukrit is himself a right-wing figure, heading a coalition of mostly conservative parties with links to former Thai military governments.

Consider SEATO

Or consider the South East Asia Treaty Organization, formed in 1954 primarily as a bulwark against feared Chinese Communist expansionism. Five of the eight SEATO countries now have formal and good relations with China, and the United States has its special liaison. Philippine President Marcos's wife has just made a notable visit to China, and that relationship is warming up. Now Thailand, last of the eight, is moving in the same direction.

In short, the premises are changing in Southeast Asia. That fact poses questions of the first importance for the United States: Can we, will we change our policy to meet the new circumstances? Are we going to be realistic and rational in our reaction to events, or rigid and irrational?

There is a curious contrast between American policy in Europe, over the years, and in Asia.

In Europe we are not stuck in the language of Adenauer and Dulles, we have adjusted, however unhappily, to the fact of Soviet control in Eastern Europe. Even as Portugal comes under increasing Communist influence, America has so far reacted calmly, at least on the surface. And all this in Europe, where U.S. interests are fundamental.

Rigid Policy

In Southeast Asia, where America's interests are marginal, the policy has been marked by extreme rigidity. It has relied on massive military intervention and aid to prevent any political change.

Two years ago, for example, the Paris peace agreement called for political compromise in Vietnam. But the Thieu government in Saigon, supported by Washington, refused to carry out the political terms—and staked its future on aggressive military action.

Congressman Paul McCloskey jr., R-Calif., has just made a fascinating analysis of that period in a report on his recent trip to Vietnam. "Commencing shortly after the cease-fire," he said, the Saigon government "began to try to expand their areas of control"—with great initial success. "Captured documents reveal that [the North Vietnamese] felt they had been naive and idealistic in hoping for compliance with the Paris accords by the South Vietnamese and the United States."

If they had "naive" hopes, the North Vietnamese are making up for their resulting losses now. A new balance of forces in Southeast Asia is likely to emerge—an indigenous balance, not controlled by a distant external power. That is why the reaction in Thailand is so interesting. The Thais want to remain friends with America, Kukrit said. But they know they must live with their neighbors.

The political result, in much of Southeast Asia, is likely to be left of American desires. But there will be strong nationalisms, too—not a Communist monolith. For example, there is deep mutual distrust, historic and present, between Hanoi and Peking.

At this crucial moment American policy should be moving from its military fixation in Southeast Asia to political accommodation. We should be helping to arrange a cease-fire in Cambodia. We should be picking up the hints being heard in South Vietnam about talks with the other side. A first symbol would be replacement of America's fanatically rigid ambassador in Saigon, Graham Martin. But alas, Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford give us only the old talk of more arms.

At the President's last news conference, Helen Thomas of United Press International asked whether he still supported the 1970 invasion of Cambodia—a decision that has led to the wasting of that country and its virtual loss to Communism. "That's a hypothetical question," the President replied. In terms of whether our leaders have learned anything from the tragic mistakes in Southeast Asia, the question could not have been less hypothetical—or the answer sadder.

Plunging in the Gulf

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Even as it withdraws so painfully from Southeast Asia, the United States is plunging in the Persian Gulf. Huge American programs for armament and development are daily gaining more scope in Iran and Saudi Arabia. But already there is reason to believe the Shah of Iran and the King of Saudi Arabia have struck a deal which hurts rather than helps American interests.

The current American policy toward Iran and Saudi Arabia finds expression in bilateral commissions set up to handle Washington's accounts with Tehran and Riyadh. Through the agency of these commissions billions of dollars of public and private business is being done.

The United States has undertaken to equip and train the armed forces of Iran in a program which includes sale of the most sophisticated jet aircraft. Iran's port and highway system is being expanded and rebuilt. Nuclear reactors are being sold to Iran—probably with inadequate safeguards against conversion to nuclear weapons.

As for the Saudis, the mixed commission has arranged for a multibillion-dollar military modernization program which also includes sophisticated aircraft. Big investments in industrialization, particularly in petrochemicals and agriculture, are also under way.

These deals, of course, are not foreign aid. The Iranians and Saudis are paying in the hard cash earned through oil sales. But American officials—notably Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—expect that the commercial traffic will yield diplomatic benefits.

Publicly, Mr. Kissinger talks of "thickening the web of interdependence." Privately he speaks of "getting my hooks into them." In plainer English he means that when Iran and Saudi Arabia become hooked on American technology he will be able to give them reasons for cooperating with this country on political matters.

But experience is already falsifying that expectation. Missions from Saudi Arabia and Iran visited Washington in the last days of February and the first days of this month. Washington was determined to make a go of the visits. So the touchy subject of the boycott of firms deemed pro-Zionist was not raised with the Saudis. Neither was there any inquiry with the Iranians into the matter of safeguards against nuclear weapons.

So what happened? Well, on March 6, at the meeting of oil-exporting countries in Algiers, there was announced what amounts to a Saudi-Iranian deal against two vital American interests.

As part of the deal the Saudis are undertaking to cut production of oil. Despite repeated promises to the contrary, they reduced production by almost 25 per cent last month.

In return for protection on the price of oil which they need for current development plans, the Iranians have agreed to settle border disputes with Iraq. A part of that deal involves the end of Iranian support for the Kurdish insurrection in Iraq, thus reducing one of the few ethnic enclaves in the Arab world, and eventually freeing the Iraqi Army to reinforce Syria on Israel's eastern front.

The upshot is a hard blow for the United States. The reinforcement of the Syrian front raises a new obstacle to Mr. Kissinger's present efforts to achieve further progress in disengagement between Israel and Egypt. The Saudi cut in oil production makes it harder—and maybe even impossible—for the United States to break the cartel of producing countries which keeps the prices so high. Just to ram the point home, the Iranians and Saudis last week both loosened the ties of their currencies with the dollar.

The immediate lesson is that the Shah and King Faisal are wily customers looking after their own interests in ways not entirely at one with American ideas. It makes no sense in these conditions for the United States to depend on Persian Gulf oil imports.

Insofar as America is going to import oil at all, it should rely on friendly states closer to its borders and the sea lanes it controls. That means, as a paper prepared in the Federal Energy Administration and the Pentagon argues, a policy which would concentrate on Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Indonesia and Nigeria for oil imports.

The larger lesson is that the United States is not good at using "the web of interdependence" for political goals. The American system is so pluralistic, the disposition to help so generalized, the fear of losing an ally so overblown, that Washington is regularly pushed around by its dependents. So thoughtful Americans, far from being stampeded by charges of "neo-isolationism," will still want to be highly discriminating about military, economic and political engagements abroad.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

View of Foggy Bottom

The fog which according to tradition envelops the area around the State Department now seems to have spread across the entire country. People are wandering about stunned and nobody appears to know what has happened and what to do about it.

The root cause lies in the direction of our foreign relations. John Foster Dulles was a one-man State Department and we suffered poor relations with the Arabs for a generation. Now we have not only a one-man State Department but a one-man government; nobody dares confront Mr. Kissinger on anything and that is the basic trouble with the country. The first step is to let him return to Harvard, and we can then get on with the job.

Our basic trouble in our foreign relations is that we are supporting a number of other countries to the disadvantage of our own. The most obvious among them is Israel, for it is due to the Israelis that the Arabs have resorted to using the supply of oil as blackmail and that our economy is on the rocks.

We are sympathetic towards a downtrodden people who are struggling to establish their own country after thousands of years, but we must recognize that they are at fault in not allowing the Palestinians to have their own home as well. Now that the right bank of the Jordan is occupied by Israel, it can at last provide the Palestinians with a homeland.

The Israelis claim, however, there would be too great a danger in allowing the Palestinians to occupy that area. Although there probably would be no greater danger in having them on the right bank of the Jordan than in refugee camps on their borders in Lebanon, etc., the United States could agree to place a peace-keeping force for as long as necessary on a narrow strip of land separating Israel from the right bank. That would also give Israel the protection it requires generally.

It is in the interest of both Israel and ourselves, therefore, that we should demand that Israel accept such a solution to the Palestinian question as a condition for our further support. Without the Palestinian question, the Arab countries would no longer have a legitimate interest in wreaking havoc upor our economy and we could get back to work.

HARRISON LEWIS.
Madliena, Malta.

Slain Newsman

AFP Saigon newsman Paul Leandri had reported that the Montagnards were siding up with the Viet Cong during their push through the Central Highlands. This was enough for the Saigon police to trap him and murder him (IHT, March 17). As a former correspondent of Agence France-Presse in Washington, I was greatly shocked by this incident.

Now, we can fully imagine how slim are the chances of survival of opposition representatives, political suspects or political prisoners in the hands of President Thieu and his police—lucky to be shot without torture.

Secretary Kissinger and his State Department are perfectly reconciled to such practices and there is no doubt that to this day—just as much as during the Nixon administration—they consider those who oppose the cruel and useless Southeast Asian wars, as "traitors working for a foreign power."

Back from Phnom Penh, Rep. McCloskey emphasizes that Lon Noi's army in Cambodia "makes a practice of taking no prisoners."

So the "bloodbath" has been with us for a long time, but America did not care because it was "the other fellow" who was being murdered!

JEAN DAVIDSON.
Saché, France.

Portugal: What Will Moscow Do?

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Stuck without any plan of their own to retrieve Portugal from Moscow-dominated Communists, the Western European democracies have sent an SOS to Washington warning that a Communist takeover of a NATO member could have catastrophic results.

The fact that the Ford administration itself lacks any plan at all dramatizes the deterioration of Western power. The Western alliance has proved impotent during the tragic evolution of Portugal from 40 years of right-wing totalitarianism to what seems its unavoidable left-wing counterpart.

But the difference between the two dictatorships is profound, which explains the call for help from the European democracies. The new Portugal, with brilliantly planned and executed Communist control tightening its grip, is switching from a somnolent reactionary backwater to a potentially aggressive and hostile political threat to Europe.

That explains this phenomenon: Sweden, the most socialistic and neutralist democracy in Western Europe, has sought more than any NATO member to change the implacable course of events in Portugal. Operating with minimum publicity, the Swedish government has quietly sent desperately needed money and technical experts to Portugal to shore up the embattled Socialist and center political parties there.

The lack of publicity in Stockholm may prevent a repetition of the recent fiasco in Bonn. Efforts by West German parliamentary groups, backed by the West German government, to stop the hemorrhage of Portuguese political freedoms were harmed by publicity. Exposure of the West German help damaged both the Bonn government and the Socialist-centrist parties in Portugal.

Bleak Choices

For President Ford, policy choices are singularly bleak. High officials here are falling back on this dubious rationale: If the swift Communist takeover succeeds, as now seems likely, let Moscow choke trying to digest what it swallows.

Consolidating its political hold on Portugal would cost the Soviet Union at least $1 billion annually for several years, say U.S. experts—a financial drain on Moscow not much less than its vast investments in Fidel Castro's Cuba.

That prospect is causing concern inside the Kremlin. "The Russians really don't know how to play Europe yet," one expert told us. "Portugal is turning into an unknown experiment for them and they obviously did not expect events to go this fast."

But the Kremlin learned bitter lessons in Chile, such as the need for absolute control over the press and the army. Those mistakes are not being repeated in Portugal, where army and press opposition is smothered.

The U.S. Congress is now working on a Portugal aid bill for about $20 million, a pittance but symbolically significant, and the White House intends to continue technical assistance planning for spending that money in Portugal. To announce withdrawal of the aid would play into the hands of the left—particularly the new 24-member High Council which now runs the country.

Yet, at some point in the future the aid may have to be withheld. Otherwise, the Communist-controlled regime might try to claim American support.

The loss of important U.S. Navy facilities in the Portuguese Azores, particularly anti-submarine reconnaissance, is slowly being accepted as unavoidable. So is the prospect of Soviet refueling stations on Portuguese Madeira Islands, where the U.S. does not even possess a regular diplomatic outpost. Likewise, the odds strongly favor a Communist-dominated Portugal leaving NATO by its own decision.

These doleful prospects are dwarfed by more subtle effects on the European democracies of a Communist-controlled government running Portugal, with the United States helplessly on the sidelines. That may explain the deep anxiety in Bonn last month when Alexander Shelepin, former boss of the notorious KGB secret police and now chairman of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived as head of a Soviet trade union mission.

Shelepin, a key Politburo member, is due in London on a similar mission next month. Against the tragic backdrop of Portugal, such visits are ev" omens for level-headed statesmen here and in Europe.

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THEATER IN PARIS

Dostoevski's 'The Idiot' lade Into Thrilling Tragedy

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

.RIS, March 20 (IHT).—Gabriel Arout deserves conulations for his adaptation "The Idiot" which after long y is being performed by the nédie-Française at the Ma-y.

he Dostoevski novel, because ts length and discursiveness, ld seem *to defy dramatiza-*. In the Noslère stage ver- for Ida Eubenstein and the nch film with Gérard Phi- and Edwige Feuillère only ts of the original came ough. A Soviet enterprise to the book in three full-length odes was abandoned after the t installment.

rout has been a more able anizer. He has retold the n story coherently in a three--a-half-hour play that, though urely in development, is neith- laborious nor diffuse nor ipy. His dramatization has pe, size and stage command, ining the restless urgency of source.

The Casting

asting is a problem. Any der of the novel has stubborn *ceptions of the characters and* it they look like. At the Ma-y, Michel Duchaussoy is the ereal, epileptic Prince Mysh- Duchaussoy *has youthful* erness, but in appearance Gé- Philipe was more accurate- he fool-in-Christ figure. Again *ia Torrens is less suited to* tense, willful, self-destructive tasya than the extravagant Rubenstein probably was. h the present players are fine sts, but they must battle inst type throughout and the fare is not to their advantage. y act the parts, but one is stantly reminded that they not the characters.

ar more closely identified with ir assignments are the others. ndra Montaigu's Aglaia is a dint Victorian maiden, the , coquettish, mischievous minx t 19th-century novelists from kens to Dostoevski saw as the e, entrancing damsel. Nicolas berg brings the barbaric ruf- n Rogozhim to life. There is n humor to Jacques Eyser's mpous general and to Louis bessier's mythomaniacal gen- l. and *Claude Winter and De-* e Gence play their respective es appropriately. Jean-Paul ussillon scores as the drunken, eating, lick-spittle Lebedev and uno Devolodère as the cow- lly, conniving Gania. Jacques *in is impressive as the aristo- tic officer and François Chau-* tte suggests a grotesque, quasi- ffman figure as the monocled é. Totsky.

Each Scene

Michel Vitold has directed with nmendable care and theatrical derstanding. Each scene is ented clearly and to fine ef- t. The production is free from clutter of period scenery. ce's picturesque costuming es- olishes the era—the late 1860s— d the action moves for the most part against black curtains, in the Copeau manner, with few accessories. The Holbein painting of the dead Christ on the wall of Rogozhim's shadowy dwelling is an imposing background for the Nastasya's murder and its aftermath.

From the great novel, Arout *has extracted a thrilling tragedy.* The Comédie-Française has staged it to the very best of its considerable abilities.

* * *

The Théâtre du Soleil's latest romp is "L'Age d'Or."

For this new show at the Cartoucherie de Vincennes, the vast storeroom has been converted into four sections of rolling hills, carpeted in an earthy brown. A band of strolling players in the regalia and Neapolitan masks of the commedia dell'arte leads the audience a merry chase up mountains and down dales. They perform in valley space, while their panting followers, scrambling after them, try to secure *observation posts on the slopes.* This is one way of keeping spectators awake. There are no ferris wheels, sideshows, tunnels *of horrors or rollercoasters* at this fair—only forced marches and harlequins enacting skits of social significance.

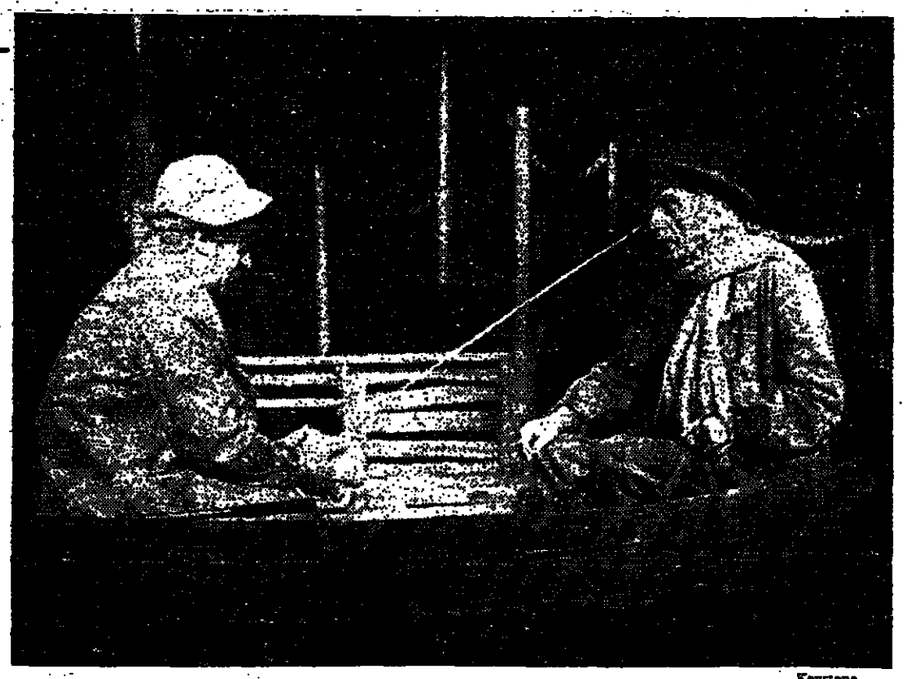
The performers are frisky and able and their exchanges touch sardonically on topical issues. The exploitation of immigrant labor is a dominant theme. It is played comically at the start with the arrival of an amiable Arab worker. It reappears tragically at the end with his death in a fall from a perilous perch to which he has been ordered by a ruthless boss. The point is made effectively on both occasions, but elsewhere the evening, continuing for four hours, often wanders into monotonous repetition.

There are some bright moments. A Spanish maid, for example, *asked to prepare an Elysée* Palace banquet menu, substitutes ham sandwiches for the gala repast.

The scheme of the venture offers novel theater-going and strenuous physical exercise, but the jesting, one-keyed, soon tends to nagging. The zanies of the commedia dell'arte told in the public squares truths untold elsewhere, but since we have Le Monde and Le Canard Enchaîné, these clowns have no new news. What they need is a sharper and far more witty satirical pen to supply their material. But since the present production is but an outline of the finished show, one hopes that "L'Age d'Or" will recruit some ironic humorists to doctor the dialogue.

* * *

The Royal Stockholm Theater sends word that the decor for Ingmar Bergman's production of "Twelfth Night" is by Gunilla Palmstierna Weiss and not by Holger Johlin as reported in my review last week. Weiss, as stage designer, collaborated on Peter Brook's New York production of "Marat/Sade" and composed the scenography for Peter Weiss's "Investigation." Only one of Bergman's two productions of "The Merry Widow" was staged in Stockholm. The other was in Helsingborg.



Keystone.

TWO MEN IN A BOAT—"Philippe et Jonas"—Henri Labussière and Claude Dauphin— in their boat at the Théâtre de Boulogne-Billancourt, in the Paris suburb. They are performing in a French adaptation (by Marcel Duhamel) of a play by Irwin Shaw.

SHARPS & FLATS

EASTBOURNE, England—Ella Fitzgerald starts a British tour at the King's Country Club for a week beginning March 23.

* * *

Oscar Peterson, also touring Britain, will be in Edinburgh March 26 at Usher Hall and in Bournemouth March 28 at the Winter Gardens.

* * *

LONDON—The British jazz-rock group Back Door and the Dick Morrissey-Terry Smith Band are featured nightly at Ronnie Scott's. The Spinners are at the Victoria Palace on March 21 at 8 p.m. followed by the Aces on March 23. Caterina Valente is at the Talk of The Town.

* * *

NEWCASTLE, England—American blues singer Anita Tucker is starring in "The Black Mikado" at the Royal Theatre.

* * *

PARIS—The rock group Weather Report will be at the Olympia March 22 at 9 p.m. and March 23 at 5 p.m. Josephine Baker will open at the Bobino Music Hall March 25. Nancy Holloway is appearing nightly at the Trois Mailletz.

* * *

MUNICH—Rory Gallagher will be at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums March 23 at 8 p.m.

* * *

GENEVA—Bluesman Willie Mabon is appearing at the Pop Corn Club March 21 and 22 and The Love Machine, an all female group, is featured nightly at the Club 58.

* * *

FRANKFURT—The Dutch Swing College Band (Dixieland) will be at the Jahrhunderthalle March 21 at 8 p.m.

* * *

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands —The Delta Rhythm Boys end their two-month engagement at the Altavista Sala de Fiestas March 26.

* * *

This week's top-singles are, in the United States, "Lady Marmalade" by Labelle, and in Britain, "Bye Bye Baby" by The Bay City Rollers.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Shows at Paris Monument

PARIS, March 20 (IHT).—The sound-and-light shows at Les Invalides, Paris, begin tomorrow night with three performances, two in English (9 p.m. and 11 p.m.) and one in French (10 p.m.). "Shades *of Glory*," the title of the show, was written by André Castelot. The music is by Georges Delerue, the direction by Pierre Arnaud. Shows will continue through Oct. 31.

The Many Lives of Dina Vierny

By Jack Monet

ARIS (IHT).—Dina Vierny was the model of Aristide illol during the last 10 years the sculptor's life. Yet all own life has been the antisis of sculptured immobility. Owner of an art gallery, orlizer of a museum, collector 18th-century dolls and Vician horse carriages, ethnolot in the Amazon, writer, llanthropist, political militant, cer-guitarist.

She gave to the French state 1964 the 18 Maillol statues nding in the Tuileries. Four the statues represent her. For political combativeness s inherited from her father, Menshevik who spent much of youth in czarist jails and o fled from the Bolsheviks in essa in 1926, bringing her 6o ance as a 7-year-old child. e later was an activist among Republicans in Barcelona in early days of the Spanish il War, heroine of the French sistance and talent-hunter ong dissident Soviet artists.

And now, adding to and fusing multiple lives in the artistic d political worlds at the age 56, Dina Vierny, petite and mper than a Maillol, is emking on a singing career. A owback, in part, to the days en she sang informally with poet Jacques Prévert's tober group in Paris in the 3-1930s.

Complementing the writings d revelations of Alexander zhenitsyn, she has pieced ether the lyrics of songs of *prisoners in Soviet concen-*tion camps, "the true folk gs of modern Russia," as she ls them.

On a record brought out by the Marconi, "Songs of the erian Prisoners Today," she gs 13 of the songs in Russian d accompanies herself on the tar. A few weeks ago she e her first public concert, an nesty International benefit the Church of Saint-Séverin.

Greatest Audience

Her greatest audience by far, wever, has been in Russia. e record has been beamed re by the Munich-based U.S. tion, Radio Liberty.

She first heard some of the gs in 1970 at the home of an ist in Moscow.



Dina Vierny
Maillol's model.

"I had brought some vodka, the good stuff that they sell only to foreigners," she recalled. "All of a sudden, the people there began to sing. One had come back from a camp, another had been in the Red Army. The songs took me back to the Occupation, when I had been in the Résistance and jailed. I must pass on these songs, I told myself."

The next day she could not draw a line out of the singers, who by then had sobered up. But for the next four years, on about two dozen visits to the Soviet Union, while seeking art works for her gallery on the Rue Jacob, she sought out former camp inmates and asked for lyrics. She talked to refugees in Vienna, Rome, London, Israel and the United States.

"No one person could remember an entire song," she said. "I put them together a few lines at a time.

"They are more valid than the songs of the Red Army Chorus, because they are more authentic —all Russia hums and sings them, so many have been in concentration camps.

"They are not songs of revolt. The true songs of revolt are sung only in liberty. No, they are songs of daily life. The ordinary inmate is much more furious with his wife who is far away from him than with the Soviet authorities whom he has *completely forgotten about.* His life is one of continuity where survival is the most important thing."

Spanish Border

Dina Vierny's experience as a prisoner occurred in 1943, when she was caught leading refugees across the Spanish border. She had been a guide since the early days of Vichy, when an American, Varian Fray, head of the Emergency Rescue Committee, based in Marseilles, contacted her. She knew the border well, having lived at Banyuls-sur-Mer, the native town of Maillol.

German refugees such as Golo Mann, the son of Thomas, Franz Werfel, and the wife and daughter of Stefan Zweig were among those helped across the border by the Fray committee, and Dina Vierny presumes she led some of them, although she knew none by name.

Maillol died in 1944, willing to her his *droit moral*, the right to represent an artist in his name, to determine the authenticity of his works. She had been his assistant as well as his preferred model.

Years later the heirs of Maillol left her the remaining "goods" of Maillol, including some of his works and his atelier, a bequest that she believes is unique in the history of art. She hopes to open a museum to Maillol next year in his old atelier on the Rue de Grenelle.

Ever restless, she is writing an encyclopedia on dolls. She keeps her collection at an estate near Rambouillet, which also houses the collection of horse carriages, including an American stagecoach and an *équipage Louis XV.*

Her favorite relaxation is horseback riding. The horses in her stable are sometimes rented, along with the carriages, for movies.

In 1971, she spent a week with the Valca Indians deep in the Amazon, simply "to study the last representatives of a people living in the Stone Age."

"I was impressed," she said "with the sense of proportion, mutual respect and amiability of the Indians. In all my activities I am guided by the conservation of what is valuable in a civilisation."

EDUCATION

100 Years Later, Woman Runs Smith

By Marylin Bender

NORTHAMPTON, Mass (NYT). —One hundred years after it was founded—on the benefaction of a reclusive spinster and the prompting of her parson—Smith College will at last be run by a woman.

Jill Conway takes office on July 1, the first female president of the nation's largest private college for women. She is undoubtedly the only chief executive of *an elite educational institution to* have attended a London school for fashion models. Or to have acquired her initial business training—*something she does not consider* the least incompatible with liberal arts education for women —helping to operate a sheep station in Australia when she was 17.

"Photographers think you're solid cement from here up," she added, raising her hand to the level of her pale blue eyes. At 40, Mrs. Conway is red-haired and slender to the fashionable degree *of looking fragile.*

Misleading Looks

Her appearance is misleading, but it may be helpful in the role she will play for 2,500 students who attend one of the few still essentially female colleges. So will her sense of comic irony, which has embroiled her in a mild feud with another feminist scholar.

It was sparked by an article Mrs. Conway wrote for an academic journal about Jane Addams. In it she noted that the social worker, enshrined in legend as a saint of the poor, always left Hull House in May to spend the summer in cool and elegant Bar Harbor, Maine.

Was Jill Conway defacing suffragist iconography as the other feminist alleged? A historian of American intellectual currents, Mrs. Conway believes in telling *the truth even if it hurts and is* ludicrous.

Jill Conway will succeed Thomas Mendenhall, who goes into retirement at 65 rather wearily. His admirers allude to him as a survivor. The second half of his 16-year administration was marked by turbulence on campuses elsewhere. During the eruptions in the spring of 1970, for example, Smithies held seminars on Kent State and the invasion of Cambodia. More recently, they have been soul-searching and grumbling—almost always politely.

Bitter Note

His presidency is ending on a bitter note. Last January, the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination found Smith College guilty of sex discrimination against two women on the faculty who had been denied tenure.

Mendenhall has announced that the college will appeal the decision. Meanwhile, an affirmative action program is being committed to writing and the college's tenure and promotion policy is being re-examined.

The commission's finding was a blow, not only to Mendenhall but to many students and some alumnae who liked to think of Smith as a cradle of feminism.

Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem, two leaders of the women's rights movement, are Smith graduates, as was Sylvia Plath, the poet venerated as one of its martyrs.

When Mrs. Friedan pronounced Smith "paternalistic" in a speech here last month after she was awarded an *honorary doctorate* (belatedly, her supporters thought), students clapped with enthusiasm. A 1930-vintage alumna booed softly.

The Structure

Today in the women's colleges such as Smith and in the no longer male-only Ivy League institutions, the use to which a woman's education is to be put is being reconsidered. "The whole structure of higher education for women was built without any attempt to relate the educated person to the occupational structure of society outside," Mrs. Conway says. "That's why the whole first generation of educated women had nervous collapses." They were the subject of her PhD dissertation at Harvard.

"So instead they created the service professions. That's been the accommodation, educating women for a service role. Always applying knowledge, not creating it.

"In part, because it was easier. Women can carry on their traditional roles at the same time. The first women scientists and engineers from MIT created the domestic science curriculum.

"We have to change the perception of employers that women *have certain kinds of skill* and something must be done to make women realize what skills they have."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A double-bill of Mozart's "L'Oca *del Cairo*" and Rossini's "La Cambiale di Matrimonio" will be staged March 23 by the Deutsche Oper Berlin in the Charlottenburg Orangerie under the musical direction of Miguel Gomez Martinez, staged by Helge Thoma and designed by Rainer Sinell. The casts include Maria Teresa Reinoso, Lucy Peacock, Carol Malone, Donald Grobe, Gerd Feldhoff, Manfred Röhrl and Ivan Sardi. The second performance is scheduled for March 30.

* * *

The world premiere of "Marching Song," by Benjamin Frankel, scheduled for Oct. 3, and new productions of Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène," Strauss's "Salome" and Puccini's "Tosca" have been announced by the English National Opera (formerly Sadler's Wells) for the 1975-76 season.

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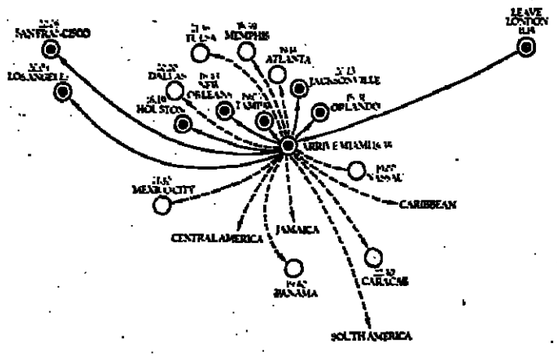
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
71½	46½	AbbtLab 1.44	17	129	70¾	69½	69½	— ½
45⅞	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	36	41½	40½	41	— ¼
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¾	AdmDg .04a	8	16	3	3	3	
10¼	7¾	AdmEx .77e		67	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Adms Millis		22	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8	3¼	Addressog		207	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
9¾	7⅛	AdvInv .26e		17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
26½	20	AetnaLf 1.08	8	111	23¾	23	23⅛	
39¾	31	AetnaLf pf 2		10	35	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
10½	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	251	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
3	1⅝	Aileen Inc	7	52	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
65¾	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	151	65½	65¼	66⅜	+ 1⅜
15¾	10½	Aircolnc .90	5	92	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
2	1	AJ Industris		14	2	1⅞	2	
13¾	10⅛	Akzona 1.20	5	16	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	9	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
84½	69½	AlaP pf9.28		z200	81½	81	81½	— ½
14⅛	9	Alaska Intrs	12	500	14¼	13⅞	13¼	+ ½
19⅞	13⅞	Albanyin .60	6	7	19½	19	19	— ¼
7⅛	4⅞	AlbertoC .35	28	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	12¼	Albertsn .60	8	5	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
22½	18⅞	AlcanAl 1.20	5	217	20⅞	20½	20¾	+ ¼
10¾	7⅛	AlcoStd .48	4	34	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
26¼	15¼	AlconLb .24	24	17	24¼	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	2½	Alexdrs .10e	15	315	5½	4⅞	5	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Alison Mtg	3	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
9	6⅛	AllegCp .45e	3	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	20⅜	AllgLud 1.80	3	13	25⅛	25	25⅛	
19⅞	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	8	355	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	AllenGrp .40	6	22	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ½
36⅛	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	164	36½	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	72	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	4	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
28	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	6	40	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
56	54½	AlldStr pf 4		z50	55½	55½	55½	+ 1
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		185	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	6⅝	AllisChal .56	5	324	10⅛	9½	9½	
10⅞	7⅝	Alpha Pl .72	4	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
41	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	8	347	39½	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
39⅜	29⅜	Ama Sug 2a	3	23	37⅜	38⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
41⅝	28¾	Amax 1.75	7	129	40½	40	40½	+ ¼
109	77	Amax pf5.25		4	93	96½	96½	— 1
10½	6	AMBAC .50	6	704	12⅛	9⅞	11⅞	+ 1⅜
5½	3	Amcord .24	5	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
22⅜	15⅝	A Hess .20b	3	120	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
54⅝	42¼	A Hes pf3.50		183	50½	47⅜	50	
14½	7⅜	AAirFilt .44	9	43	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Am Airlin	12	197	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
8	3⅞	A Baker .20		14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
40	30⅛	A Brnds 2.63	8	65	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	7	103	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
34½	29⅛	A Can 2.20a	6	135	33¼	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	18¾	A Can pf1.75		8	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛

ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

MAR. 20, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Mar. 20	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E (a)	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '71 '72 '73	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	502	515 - 503	12	2.4	55.52 - 40.93 - 42.63	7,958	Dividend +25%. Distribution of bonus shares = 1 new share for 5 old ones.
BIC	Pens, lighters	749 - 372	514	628 - 620	14	1.2	28.28 - 33.20 - 37.33 c	1,800	New share distribution based on one new share for five old ones.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	699	685 - 660	15	2.5	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	1974 consolidated turnover (ex. taxes)= 1,676 million Fr., up 44 %, over 1973.
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	580	579 - 540	6	4.3	71 - 87 - 102 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for 1st 9 months '74 = + 9.9 %.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holding	334 - 151.10	206	199.90 - 186.50	22	4.9	9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,434	Interim dividend payment of 10 Frs. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	158.40 - 99	139.50	134 - 129	11	4.5	10.16 - 13.47 - 13.02	3,445	Beirut bank recently opened. French branches now total 208
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	120	117.80 - 117	14	5.0	7.48 - 9 - 8.63	3,681	C.I.C. Group totals 1,505 branches, 149 of which are in the Paris area.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	189.50 - 103	166	172 - 165	11	3.9	— - 9.22 - 15.74 c	2,947	Consolidated turnover (ex. taxes) = 7,743 million Fr. (+ 60%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	251 - 105	171.20	175 - 170	—	5.3	(non significant)	2,193	Holdings 30-9-74: Sovac, 55%; Insurance 14%; Charg. Réunis, 14%; other, 17%.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	285	289 - 273	10	5.4	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,488	1974 results permitting, the dividend will be maintained.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	219 - 75	126.20	131 - 128	3	6.7	26.10 - 27.05 - 40.90	13,839	CFP to propose dividend of Fr. 10.40 (ex tax-credit) at assembly.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	350 - 127	167.50	165 - 158.90	4	7.5	19.90 - 25.15 - 41.19	962	Subsidiary, Becuwe-Thomselle, to install Warsaw meal complex (10,000 daily).
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	83.60	85.10 - 84.10	11	3.6	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	As indicated, Imetal to reinstate dividend payments.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2450 - 1210	1805	1843 - 1825	27	2.2	48.28 - 56.52 - 66.34	706	Norway phone contract for Trondheim University electronic exchange.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 265.70	437	450 - 431	22	3.2	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,687	1974 turnover = 654.79 million Fr. up 22% vs. 1973.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1281 - 356	382	566 - 532	18	1.3	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77 c	3,156	....
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	168	167.50 - 163	8	5.6	16.05 - 18.85 - 21.52 c	10,160	Estim. net asset value subsidiary OPFI-Paribas (1/31/75) = Fr. 125.50
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 105.10	140.50	143 - 139.50	14	4.9	8.23 - 11.16 - 10.09	3,872	Expect 1974 results to exceed 43 million Frs., vs. 42,880,000 in 1973.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	69.70	70 - 69	6	6.0	13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,825	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 tankers (5 under constr.)
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem. min	145.40 - 100	127	131.10 - 120	9	5.6	12.20 - 10.90 - 14.50	25,162	1974 consolidated sales = 22.221 million Fr., up 36.9 % vs. 1973.
PERRIER	Bever, Spa	335 - 100.20	119.50	117.10 - 115.10	10	6.7	8.66 - 8.94 - 11.43 c	5,254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.90 - 122.40	250	255 - 250	4	3.6	49.81 - 68.26 - 71.04 c	6,002	Autom.: '74 turnover+9.6%; prod.—5% Sales: France—19%; Export + 10 %.
REDOUTE	Mail order	505 - 310.40	481	491 - 480	13	2.1	25.58 - 30.89 - 37.84 c	922	Group '74 results: 2,150 mil. Fr.(+24%). Parent Co. 1,766.2 mil. Fr. (+21.3%).
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	315 - 207	309	316 - 309.50	11	2.2	10.51 - 13.85 - 28.72	3,038	Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2512 - 800	1731	1701 - 1650	27	1.2	41.62 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	Consolidated turnover (April-December 1974) = 207,983,000 Fr. (+18.56%).
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	295 - 141	260	263 - 255	5	5.4	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76 c	9,909	15 Fr. dividend (+1 Fr.) to be proposed May 27 shareholders meeting.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1048 - 590	940	950 - 945	28	1.2	24.38 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	1974 turnover of the parent company= 1,078 million Fr. (+25%).

(a) P./E calculated on '73 earnings. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

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UBS-DB Corporation — Ultrafin International Corporation — Weeden & Co. Incorporated

Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc. — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
[illegible]		AmCen Mtg … Burrghs .60 (A–B listings)						
[illegible]		CabCab For … ChasT 1.73e (C listings)						
[illegible]		Chelsea .40a … Cyprus 1.40 (C continued)						
[illegible]		Damon .20 … Dymoln .40 (D listings)						
[illegible]		EagIP 1.04b … Exxon 5.15e (E listings)						
[illegible]		Fabrge .40 … Fuqua Ind (F listings)						
[illegible]		Gablelnd 1f … Gulton Ind (G listings)						
[illegible]		Hack W 2.48 … Hydromt .24 (H listings)						
[illegible]		ICN Pharm … INA Inv 1.56 (I listings)						

(Continued on Page 10.)

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

* *

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1975

Problems Seen Facing Montedison

Board Rejects Cefis Resignation

MILAN, March 20 (AP-DJ).—The board of directors of Montedison SpA today rejected, as expected, the resignation of president Eugenio Cefis. The move plunged Montedison into legal and political problems.

The most pressing concern was caused by Socialist leader Antonio Giolitti, who warned in an interview that his party might withdraw their support of the governing coalition if Mr. Cefis stays as head of the company, one of Europe's largest chemical concerns. But company officials hinted at legal problems as well, since Italian company law does not seem to provide for passage of authority from a president to another official if the board insists that the president remain in control.

Mr. Cefis, who resigned last week, was last reported to be traveling in the United States and could not be reached for comment.

He quit because he had not been informed publicly of the real identity of three shareholders who control 18 per cent of the company's shares. Oddly enough, the board of directors, where two of the three are represented, declared itself "fully in agreement with the reasons" for Mr. Cefis's resignation.

Mr. Giolitti, a former budget minister, told the weekly magazine Panorama that "a government with the Socialists could become impractical" if Mr. Cefis remained as Montedison president. He maintained that Mr. Cefis, who was president of the state energy group before he took over at Montedison in 1971, was too close to state industrial interests.

The Montedison board took the opposite view, saying that it was the mystery shareholders who "prejudiced the autonomy, the efficiency and the interests of the company."

The Socialists do not have any cabinet posts, but have formally given their parliamentary support to the current government coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans.

The board also made a veiled request for the government to take "adequate steps to assure the indispensable autonomy of management" in planning the future of the company.

Mystery Companies

Mr. Cefis said in his letter of resignation that he could not continue to manage the company without knowing who it was that bought 11 per cent of the company's shares last September, and *who stood behind two Liechtenstein* holding companies, Nicofico and Euramerica Fiduciaria. The buyer of last September is the largest single shareholder.

Nicofico and Euramerica put their shares into a shareholders' syndicate formed three years ago to help the board decide long-range company policy. They entered on the "private" side of the syndicate, together with Pirelli, Fiat and other concerns. They are balanced by shares held by Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi and Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, two state holding companies.

The syndicate holds 37.4 per cent of Montedison shares, but it is believed that the two state concerns also hold shares outside the syndicate.

It is widely believed that Societa Italiana Resine (SIR) is behind all three of the mystery shareholders. SIR is Montedison's largest non-state competitor in Italy.

SIR has denied that it is behind the three, but such denials are taken lightly in Milan business circles. There is also some question as to who is behind SIR, since that firm has received far more government financing assistance in recent years than Montedison.

U.S. Said Losing Ground In Race for Technology

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP-DJ).—A Commerce Department official said today that the United States is still losing ground in the world race for technological superiority.

Whole categories of technology are turning up in which inventors in other countries hold more than 50 per cent of the U.S. patents, Betsy Ancker-Johnson told a textile industry group in New York.

The assistant commerce secretary for science and technology said a U.S. government survey in mid-1973 showed that inventors in other countries were moving ahead of U.S. inventors in a number of fields. "Two years later, I can advise you, unfortunately, that the dismal trend is still continuing," she said.

Dr. Ancker-Johnson cited foreign leadership in several technical fields—such as metal-shaping rollers, photoelectric control devices for still photography and several processes for textile manufacturing.

She said that some "very successful" U.S. textile companies apparently buy most of their technology abroad "because they believe its cheaper than conducting their own research and development."

But she questioned whether U.S. manufacturers should depend upon their foreign competitors for innovations and technological "breakthroughs."

Affects Companies Operating Abroad

Senate Votes Tax Break Repeal

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—The Senate voted yesterday to repeal the foreign tax credit for U.S.-based oil companies and ended another tax break available to all U.S. firms that operate abroad.

The two votes followed by one day a Senate decision to repeal the oil depletion allowance for the giant companies but retain it permanently under certain conditions for smaller, independent producers.

After two days' debate on taxes, the Senate thus had added $2.6 billion to the tax bills of corporations but has not yet acted on any part of the basic $29.2-billion income tax reduction aimed at stimulating the economy.

Important Privilege

In approving by voice vote the amendment repealing the foreign tax credit, the Senate agreed to take away one of the oil companies' most important tax breaks.

Under present law, a U.S. corporation can subtract from its U.S. tax bill any tax paid to a foreign government. For example, if Exxon Corp. makes a $100-million tax payment to Saudi Arabia, Exxon can subtract $100 million from its American taxes.

By using the tax credit, Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., said, the giant U.S.-based international oil companies pay an average of only 5 per cent of income in taxes to the United States. By comparison, the average tax rate for other American firms is about 48 per cent.

But, while the amendment repeals the tax credit, it also reduces the U.S. tax rate on foreign oil income from 48 per cent to 24 per cent. The net result is a $1-billion increase in the tax liability of the giant oil companies.

The second amendment, also introduced by Sen. Hartke and voted 73 to 24, repeals the provision which allows U.S. companies to escape taxation on income earned abroad until the money is returned to the United States.

The amendment requires the firms to pay taxes on foreign profits in the year in which they were earned. It would mean an extra $600 million a year to the U.S. Treasury.

Although virtually all the Senate debate on the tax bill has been on raising the taxes of oil companies, there are indications that various blocs of senators will seek to amend the $29.2-billion bill approved by the Finance Committee. They seek to shift the emphasis of the tax relief recommended by the committee.

Among the proposed changes are amendments to give larger rebates on 1974 taxes and to provide greater tax cuts for upper and middle-income families and less for poor families.

Stocks Dip in Erratic Trade, Opposing Forces Are Cited

NEW YORK, March 20 (IHT).—Stocks continued their recent wide-ranging swing today, closing on a downtrend on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.48 points to 764. It was down 6 points early in the session and ahead 6 in mid session.

At the close, declining issues outran gains, which held a moderate mid-session lead, about 790 to 580.

Volume totaled 30.96 million shares compared with 19.03 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market continued to react erratically to the opposing forces of profit-taking on prolonged gains and reinvestment both from short-term instrument maturities and cash from profit-taking.

Stocks of companies with interests in microprocessors were active and higher but below the day's best levels. Their strength followed RCA Corp. chairman Robert Sarnoff's statement that the devices are achieving significant gasoline savings in tests by major auto makers. Brokers said the late market pullback was influenced by the deterioration of early semiconductor gains.

RCA climbed 1 7/8 to 17 1/2, Rockwell International was 21 3/8, ahead 3/4, National Semiconductor 39, up 2 3/8, Ambac 11 1/8, ahead 1 5/8, and Texas Instruments 93 5/8, up 1/8.

American Telephone & Telegraph declined 1 3/4 to 49 1/8 in heavy turnover. The loss follows the company's report that three-month Feb. 28 net fell 7.3 per cent, ending three years of quarterly earnings gains. AT&T warrants fell 1/4 to 7/8 in heavy trading.

Trans Union climbed 1 1/4 to 30 1/4. The company said 1975 net might exceed last year's despite an expected sharp decline in first-quarter net.

J. P. Stevens fell 1 5/8 to 12 1/4 after cutting its dividend to 20 cents from 30 cents.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.25 to 80.56.

The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 38 1/2, down 1 1/4, on volume of 167,800 shares.

Also active were Goldfield at 1, up 1/16, Westates Petroleum 6 3/4, up 3/8, U.S. Filter 9 1/4, up 3/4, and Champion Home Builders 4 1/8, unchanged.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.33 to 77.23.

The bond markets were dominated today by General Motors' $600-million offerings and the auction of $1.250 billion in 15-year Treasury bonds.

The Treasury bonds are a major competitor to the $300-million debenture portion of the GM offering, and dealers said the success of the GM's will, for the most part, determine the near-term course of the corporate market.

However, dealers said the other portion of the GM offering—$300 million of 10-year notes which were priced to yield 8.05 per cent—sold well.

RCA Develops Device to Boost Mileage of Cars

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20 (AP).—RCA Corp. has developed an electronic device which could boost the gas mileage of automobiles by as much as 40 per cent, Robert Sarnoff, chairman of RCA, said today.

Mr. Sarnoff said the device, which is made up of 6,000 transistors, is being tested by major automakers.

General Motors and Chrysler both said they were testing the device, called Microprocessor Controls.

Mr. Sarnoff said of the new device: "On the basis of preliminary tests, it is estimated that they will be able to boost gasoline mileage up to 40 per cent in standard-size and large cars.

"Installed in a car with the appropriate link-ups, it will automatically adjust both choke and throttle for maximum starting efficiency; it will run the motor at the right fuel mixture for highest fuel savings, and automatically shift gears at precisely *the right time for optimum fuel* efficiency."

At Gain of 0.6 Per Cent

U.S. Retail Price Increase Remains Stable During Month

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumer prices in February rose 0.6 per cent, or at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 7.2 per cent, the same rise as in January, the Labor Department reported today.

The smallest increase in seven months in food prices was offset by an acceleration in the rise of non-food commodities in February, the latest cost of living indicator showed.

A separate Labor Department report revealed that the purchasing power of the typical worker declined again last month, falling 0.5 per cent from January and 5 per cent below a year earlier.

The Labor Department reported that in February the consumer price index rose to 157.2 per cent of the 1967 average from 156.1 per cent in January. That is a 0.6-per-cent adjusted rise, which equals the 7.2-per-cent annual rate, and is a 0.7-per-cent gain before seasonal adjustment.

The index is 11.1 per cent above a year earlier.

Food prices edged up 0.1 per cent last month, or at a 1.2-per-cent annual rate, as prices for beef, pork, poultry and sugar declined and nearly offset price boosts of most other grocery store foods and restaurant meals.

The non-food index rose 0.8 per cent last month, or at a 9.6-per-cent annual rate, following January's 0.6-per-cent rise. It was the second month in a row that such prices had accelerated their rise.

The increase was due chiefly to higher prices for new cars, primarily foreign autos, alcoholic beverages, apparel and household durables.

The index for services rose the same 0.8 per cent or at the 9.6-per-cent annual pace of January as charges for medical care services and utilities continued to increase rapidly.

The rate of inflation has been moderating somewhat in the past few months, with the six-tenths of 1 per cent increases in each of the past two months marking the slowest rate of increase since the five-tenths of 1 per cent gain last April.

For the three-month period ended in February, prices rose at an annual rate of 8.1 per cent, far below the 14.2-per-cent annual *rate of increase from July to* September of last year.

Profits Decline 14% in U.S. In Biggest Drop in 17 Years

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP-DJ).—U.S. corporate profits in the fourth quarter declined 14 per cent—the steepest drop in almost 17 years—as inventory profits were reduced substantially.

Reporting this today, the Commerce Department said that after-tax corporate profits ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $81.1 billion in the final 1974 quarter, down $13.2 billion from the third quarter rate although $7.9 billion above the year-earlier level.

*The decline during the quar*ter was the sharpest since a 16.5-per-cent falloff in the first quarter of 1958 during a previous recession.

Inventory Profit Out

The department noted that the sharp decline in the fourth quarter in book profits was due almost entirely to a substantial reduction in inventory profits, which decreased because of the slowdown in inflation last quarter.

Fourth-quarter inventory profits were estimated at an annual rate of $28.5 billion during the last three months of 1974, compared with an annual rate of $51.2 billion in the third quarter.

After deleting the adjustment for inventory values, corporate profits in the fourth quarter before taxes totaled $105.6 billion at an adjusted annual rate, down only 0.2 per cent, or $200 million, from the third-quarter level.

For all of 1974, after-tax profits totaled $85.4 billion, up 17 per cent from the $72.9 billion of 1973, when profits rose 36 per cent. Inventory profits totaled $35.2 billion last year, double the 1973 figure, and after excluding such profits earnings were up only 1 per cent last year.

The department said that about half the book profits decline occurred in manufacturing industries. Earnings of domestic petroleum producers failed to match the very high third-quarter rate and the already depressed profits of auto-makers fell still lower. Also substantially lower were profits of railroads, airlines and utilities. Bank profits, however, increased.

In a supplementary report, the *department revised slightly* fourth-quarter figures for gross national product to show that the GNP, adjusted to take inflation into account, fell at an annual rate of 9 per cent during the fourth quarter instead of at a 9.1-per-cent rate estimate earlier. That was the only significant change in the new figures of economic output during the last quarter of 1974.

Wholesale Prices Show Drop in Japan

TOKYO, March 20 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index (1970 equals 100), was 155.6 in the first 10 days of March, down 0.1 per cent from the preceding 10-day period, the Bank of Japan said today.

The index was up 4.9 per cent from its year-earlier level.

The central bank attributed the decline to generally lower import costs as a result of the yen's advance on the foreign exchange market.

Japan's wholesale price index has declined for seven consecutive 10-day periods.

Swiss Banker Warns Against Linking Franc to Europe Float

ZURICH, March 20 (AP).—A leading Swiss commercial banker today cautioned strongly against a Swiss franc linkup with the joint float, or "snake," of European currencies.

Niklaus Senn, director general of Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's second-largest, said a better alternative would be an "Atlantic float" including the dollar.

In an interview with Awp Nachrichten, a Zurich financial newsletter, Mr. Senn said membership in the joint float would force the Swiss national bank to intervene frequently on behalf of other weaker currencies in the float.

A linkup also would increase Switzerland's economic and monetary ties with that group, he argued, and this could make Swiss exporters excessively dependent on sales in snake countries.

The interview was published in the wake of a Brussels meeting of European finance ministers and central bankers that approved a possible Swiss bid for association. Leading representatives of the Swiss national bank have indicated that they would favor such a move, but have pointed out the ultimate "political decision" is up to the federal government.

Joining the snake, Mr. Senn added, would increase the danger of turning that group into a new West German-led monetary and economic bloc opposing the United States. This, he warned, could have "immeasurable" economic, social and political consequences.

Mr. Senn said an "Atlantic snake" would be a better solution. If this were not feasible, association with the snake should be informal and indirect, he urged, citing France's lead.

France left the European snake early last year. Currencies still in the float include those of West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Austria has no agreement but is unilaterally pegging its schilling to the other currencies.

Under the snake, exchange rates between involved currencies may not waver beyond 2.5 per cent in either direction.

U.S. Consumers' Confidence Is Growing, Surveys Show

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP-DJ).—Spending on personal goods may be looking more feasible to U.S. consumers.

A just-released survey by the Conference Board, a privately supported business-research group, indicates consumer confidence increased significantly in the first two months of this year. And Sindlinger & Co., a Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, research firm that continually polls consumers by telephone, has been reporting a slow but steady rise in optimism since early this year.

Results of this quarter's survey by the University of Michigan's survey research center will not be available until late this month. But Jay Schmiedeskamp, who directs the survey, suggests that consumers' awareness that inflation is cooling off may offset their concern about high unemployment, ending a long slide in the center's index of consumer sentiment.

The Conference Board's index of consumer confidence rose to 50.9 in the January-February period from 39.9 in November-December.

The index of buying plans rose to 80 in the latest survey from 76.8 in the last two months of 1974.

Consumers are providing other signs that they have indeed become a little more confident. Retail sales, after hitting a record high of $47.1 billion last August, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, fell to $44.5 billion in November. In the past three months, however, sales have edged upward, helped along by the auto makers' cash rebates and by price cuts on other products. The February figure was $46.1 billion.

In the consumer-oriented U.S. economy, a continuing rise in consumer outlays could help to pull business out of the current sharp recession. Personal-consumption spending accounts for more than 60 per cent of the gross national product

Wage Growth Seen

If personal income continues to rise and inflation continues to cool, at some point consumers "real" incomes will start growing again. Paul Markowski, Argus Research Corp. economist, looks for real after-tax income to rise at a 7.9-per-cent annual rate in this year's second quarter and sees a 13.1-per-cent gain for the July-September period.

Moreover, the tax bill passed by the House and now before the Senate Finance Committee calls for $8.1 billion in rebates on 1974 individual taxes and an additional $8.1 billion in cuts this year for low and middle-income Americans. Such windfalls will give consumers a lot more cash to spend.

But economists worry over what consumers will do with the cash. Government tax planners have been hoping that most, if not all of it, will be spent, giving an upward push to general business.

But individuals normally do not change their spending patterns immediately when their incomes change. Many economists expect that consumers, at least at first, will use a large part of their tax breaks to pay off debts or to increase personal savings.

British Jobless Level Reaches Two-Year High

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—Unemployment in Britain rose to 802,630 this month, the highest for more than two years, the government announced today.

This is 10,808 higher than the February figures and represents 3.5 per cent of the nation's workforce of nearly 23 million, the Department of Employment said.

It is the highest monthly unemployment count since January 1973, when 823,300 were out of work.

In addition to the jobless, the government said 53,828 persons were registered as temporarily laid off, an increase of some 27,000 since February.

The government also estimated the number on short-time work at 220,000.

The latest job cutbacks in economically troubled Britain came yesterday, when British Leyland, the nation's biggest carmaker, announced that 5,000 of its 25,000 workforce would be put on a three-day week next Monday and that more than 500 jobs would be axed.

Britain's three other big automakers also have large numbers on short-time: 11,000 at Ford, 10,000 at Chrysler and 7,000 at Vauxhall.

Defense cuts announced by the government yesterday will mean the loss of 58,600 jobs over the next 10 years.

U.S. Mutual Fund Sales Near Peak During February

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP-DJ).—U.S. mutual fund sales for February totaled $888.6 million, a level exceeded only by January's record of $1.07 billion, according to the Investment Company Institute. Last year's February sales were $315.1 million.

February redemptions were $469.7 million compared with $428 million in January and $303.1 million in February a year ago.

Total net assets for mutual fund companies increased to $41.9 billion from $39.6 billion in January. Industry assets a year ago were $46 billion.

Mutual funds excluding money-market funds had February sales of $256.9 million. January sales were $394.2 million and February 1974 sales were $210.8 million.

Redemptions of these funds amounted to $209.2 million compared with $197.1 million in January and $302.9 million last February.

Price Fixing Charged to 6 U.S. Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—A federal Grand Jury today charged six oil refiners with conspiring to fix wholesale gasoline prices in five Western states.

Attorney General Edward Levi said the indictment filed in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles charged that the conspiracy increased wholesale prices of gasoline in 1970 and 1971 in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona.

Neither the indictment nor a companion civil suit specified by how much consumers may have been overcharged.

The indictment named Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.; Douglas Oil Co., Costa Mesa, Calif.; Powerline Oil Co., Santa Fe Springs, Calif.; Fletcher Oil & Refining Co., Wilmington, Calif.; Golden Eagle Refining Co., Los Angeles, and MacMillan Ring-Free Co., New York City.

Aliens Are Net Buyers Of Japanese Equities

TOKYO, March 20 (AP-DJ).—Foreign investors became net purchasers of Japanese equities during February for the first time since August, 1973.

Statistics released by the Finance Ministry today showed foreign investors purchased a net 41.3 billion yen of Japanese stocks during February, against net sales of 1.6 billion yen in January.

Foreigners bought 69.857 billion yen of Japanese equities during the month while selling 28.605 billion yen.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES FUND S.A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE OF CONVOCATION

The annual general meeting of shareholders of International Securities Fund will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on April 3rd 1975, at 3 p.m. to deliberate the following.

AGENDA

1) Report of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
2) Presentation of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at December 31, 1974;
3) Discharge of duties of the Board and of the Statutory Auditor;
4) Elections to Office;
5) Miscellaneous.

Resolutions relative to the agenda of the ordinary general meeting do not require a special quorum and will be deemed valid if voted upon by a majority of the shareholders present or represented. No shareholder, either on his own account or in the capacity of proxyholder, may participate in votations for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the issued shares of the Corporation or in excess of two fifths of the number of shares represented at that meeting.

Participation in the aforesaid general annual meeting will be open to shareholders who have deposited their shares not less than five days prior to the date of meeting either at the registered office of International Securities Fund or at one of the following banks:

BANCO DI NAPOLI
Via Roma 177, NAPOLI (Italy).

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
14 Rue Aldringen, LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg).

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ET
D'INVESTISSEMENTS

25, bd d'Italie MONTE-CARLO
(Principauté de Monaco)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	2¾	Income Cap		1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9	7	IncCCu .92e		7	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
19¾	14¼	IndianGas 2	7	6	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
71	57½	IndIM pf7 76		z100	67½	67½	67½	+ 1⅛
20¼	13	IndplPL 1.82	10	33	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	IndNat 1.20	20	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
8	5⅝	Inexco Oil	84	333	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
74¾	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	13	87	74⅝	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅜
48¼	38	IngR pf2.35		66	46⅝	46	46½	+ ½
29¾	21¼	InlCon 1.40a	5	30	28	27½	27½	— ¾
41¼	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	107	39½	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Inmont .40	4	113	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
8	5⅞	Insilco .70	5	31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
13	10½	Insil pfA1.25		2	12½	12½	12½	
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	10	6	37¼	37¼	37¼	
3¾	1¾	Instit InvTr	4	13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Integon .28	7	32	7⅞	7½	7¾	— ⅛
31½	18¾	Interco 1.46	7	243	30¼	30	30	— ½
2⅞	1⅜	Intrcntl Div	6	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
32½	27	Interlake 2a	3	18	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
224¼	157¼	IBM 6	17	751	216⅝	209	209½	— 5
37⅞	23⅝	IntFlav .29r	35	241	31⅜	30⅞	30¾	
27	19¼	IntHarv 1.70	5	195	25½	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
10⅞	6⅛	IntHold .68e		10	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
39⅜	30⅞	IntMinl 1.28	5	596	40⅛	39	39	— ⅜
11⅛	6½	IntMng 11	5	52	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅜
25¾	17¾	IntMultl 1.36	6	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	
25¼	21¾	InNick 1.40a	6	156	23⅞	22⅞	23	
44⅛	34⅝	IntPaper 2	7	443	43⅝	42½	42½	— 1¼
5½	3½	IntRect .12e	5	276	6¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅞
21½	14⅝	IntTT 1.52	6	1378	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
45	32¼	IntTT pfH4		1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¾
47½	34¼	ITT pf14.50		6	46¾	46⅞	46¾	+ ½
43	31⅛	IntTT pfJ4		92	42⅛	42	42	— ¼
43½	32½	IntTT pfK4		253	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
28½	21	ITT pfN2.25		50	28¼	27⅞	28	
16⅞	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	
15	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	17	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
9⅝	5	IntrBrd .05e	8	61	9⅝	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	9	6	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
5	3	IntrstUn .24	4	25	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
20	12½	IaBeef 2.07t	3	8	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
12¼	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	19	13	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.56	8	15	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
20⅝	16¼	IowaPw 1.84	8	43	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
17¼	14¼	IowaPS 1.52	7	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Ieco Hosp	9	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	7	38	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Itek Corp		115	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	449	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
32	22½	IU Int A		1	31½	31½	31½	

J

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	9	23	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
14⅞	9½	Jantzen .70	5	8	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	JapanF .90e		123	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
34½	28¾	JeffPilot .60	13	101	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— 1¼
75	58	JerCe pf8.12		z130	75	74	75	
72	60	JerCen pf8		z40	73	71½	73	+ 3
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	95	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	3	36	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
33	22¾	JimWalt .80	7	290	31⅞	30¼	30¼	— ¼
36⅞	28	JimW pf1.60		4	35¼	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z200	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
17⅞	14	JHanS 1.52e		8	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
21¼	16	JHanI 1.88e		6	20	20½	20½	
24¼	19¼	JhnMan 1.20	8	638	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅜
98⅛	72¼	JohnJn .80a	32	466	89⅞	88⅜	89¼	— ½
11½	8	JohnCon .88	12	36	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	5	JonLogn .40	9	51	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
29	24⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	4	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
18¼	11½	Jostens .90	8	61	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
53⅞	42¾	JoyMfg 1.60	12	99	49¾	49⅛	49⅜	+ ¼
5⅛	3¼	Justice Mfg	16	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼

K

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22¾	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	4	199	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
7⅞	4¾	KaisCem .50	8	37	7⅜	7½	7½	
14	11	KaiCe pf1.37		11	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	KaneMill .20	3	61	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅞	KCtyPL 2.20	8	8	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
55	47½	KCPL pf4.50		z70	53½	53½	53½	
16⅛	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	4	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
16⅜	11¾	KanGEl 1.56	8	17	15⅝	15½	15½	
18⅜	16½	KanPLt 1.52	8	17	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ¾
4⅞	2⅞	Katy Ind	4	9	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
14¼	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	3	KaufBrd .16		433	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
17	9¾	Kauf pf1.50		8	15½	14¾	15⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	8⅝	Kawecki .40	5	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15	9⅞	KayserR .60	14	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
6	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	6	25	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	4⅞	Keller .50	5	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	14	Kellogg .60	18	64	17⅛	17		
9¾	6⅞	Kellwood .80	5	14	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
32½	27	Kennmt 1.40	5	1	[illegible]			
37¾	31¾	Kennect 2.60	7	468	35⅝	34¾	35	+ ¼
18½	13¾	KyUtil 1.74	11	31	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
74½	60	KerrMcGe 1	16	163	72⅞	72	72½	+ ⅜
18	15	KeystCon 1a	2	27	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
46	33¼	Kidde pfB 4		4	45½	45½	45½	
31⅞	24¼	KimbCl 1.60	8	107	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	5½	KingDSt .40	8	81	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16½	11¼	KirschCo .90	7	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28¼	14¼	KnightRid .54	13	64	28½	27½	27¾	— ⅝
9¼	4⅝	Koehrg .30p	7	13	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
27¼	20	Kooh pf2.75		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	36½	Kopprs 2.40	6	18	48⅝	47½	48	
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		250	50	50	50	
41¾	34¼	Kraftco 1.92	11	146	38¾	38¼	38⅜	+ ¼
27¼	20⅜	KresgeS .22	29	1192	26½	25	25¼	— ⅝
12¼	8⅛	Kroehler Mf	18	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅝	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	79	23⅜	23	23½	+ ¼
7⅝	4½	Kysor .40	4	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	12⅝	LacGas 1.56	8	5	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
18⅛	15	LamSess 1b	3	1	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ¼
12½	8½	LaneBry .72	6	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
14⅝	6¼	LatrobS .10r	6	11	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	LearSieg .28	5	78	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
23½	17⅜	LearS pf2.25		15	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	12⅝	Leeswy .60b	9	79	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅜
13¼	8½	LeedsN .50	7	22	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
12¼	7¼	Leesona .60	3	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅛	9	LehPCt .80	5	5	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	LehVal Ind	11	90	1½	1⅜	1½	
15	6½	LV In pf1.50		1	13	13	13	— ½
12⅛	8½	Lehmn .72e		51	11⅝	10⅞	11	
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	14	55	7½	7⅛	7½	
17⅜	11¾	Lenox .72	9	42	17	16½	17	+ ½
6⅝	4⅛	LevFd Cap		13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
12½	11	LevFin 75a		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
23⅜	13	LeviStra .48	7	385	24⅜	23	23½	+ ¾
4⅜	1¾	Levitz Furn	11	309	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	LFE Cp	7	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅞	LOF 1.40	8	52	20¾	20½	20⅝	
54¾	48½	LOF pf4.75		2	54¾	54½	54½	+ ½
5⅝	3¼	LibbMcNL	4	30	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
5¼	1¾	Librty Loan		15	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
6½	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
31⅜	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	19	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z150	85	85	85	— 1
79¾	57½	LillyEli 1.10	30	135	79⅛	78	78⅛	— ⅞
33½	24	LincNat 1.60	9	44	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ¾
66	49	LincNl pf 3		2	60	59½	60	
18½	13½	LincPl 1.74a		6	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	11	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	3¼	Littonin .13t		157	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	Litton plc pf		5	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
27¼	23½	Litn cv pf 3		17	26⅛	25	25	— 1⅞
3	1¼	LMI Inv	11	69	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	3¾	Lockhd Airc	4	329	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	14½	Loews 1.20	6	148	20¾	19⅞	20	— ⅝
7⅜	4¼	LomaFin .36		322	7	6½	7	+ ½
20½	15⅝	LomM 3.39e	6	61	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅝
9¼	5¾	Londont .40e	5	6	8½	8⅜	8½	
15	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	102	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
28	24½	LoneSG 1.60	7	129	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
14½	10⅜	LngIsLt 1.46	7	93	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
116	108	LIL pfN 13		z280	110½	110	110½	+ ½
68½	44	LongDrg .68	30	97	70	67	69	+ 1½
7¼	2¼	Loral Corp	9	60	6¾	6½	6⅞	
29¼	21½	LaLand 1.12	8	115	24½	23½	23½	— ½
15⅝	8⅜	LaPacit .20	7	337	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅜
22	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	15	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
13¾	8⅛	Lowenst .40	4	14	10½	10¼	10⅜	
16½	9	LTV Corp	2	473	15⅝	14¾	14⅝	— ½
25	12	LTV Cp AA		4	23½	23	23½	
62⅜	48	LTVCp pf5		11	59⅞	59½	59½	— ¼
51	35¼	Lubrizol 1	19	240	47½	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
13	8	LuckyStr .64	11	118	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
29¼	22½	LukenSt 1.40	6	47	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ¼
17½	13½	LykYng .75e	1	262	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
33¾	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		40	31⅞	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	LyncCSy .40	8	31	5⅜	5	5	

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅝	1¼	MacDonal	18	26	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Macke .30	8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
5¾	3⅝	Macmill .25	4	239	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	12⅝	Macy 1.10	8	60	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	MadFd .60e		63	9¼	8⅞	9	
6¼	3¼	MadSq Gar		13	5½	5½	5½	
5⅜	3¼	MagicCf .32	26	40	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅞	Magvox .15p		35	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	
17	11½	Mallory 1	7	30	16½	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
25½	16½	MalHyd .44b	15	47	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
3½	4	Manhat Ind		12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9	Manowr .88	4	27	11¾	11½	11½	
33½	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	7	161	29¼	28⅞	29	
35	27¼	MAPCO .70	15	254	33	32¼	32¾	+ ¾
11⅞	5⅜	Marathn Mf	5	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
22	13⅝	Marcor 1	6	101	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
43¼	28½	Marcr pf A2		6	40¼	40	40	— ½
17¼	8⅛	Maremt .40	14	1027	13⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
18¾	14¼	MarMid 1.80	6	49	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
24½	16¾	MarionL .48	15	37	22⅝	22	22	+ ½
54	41	Marlen 1.60	20	97	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— 1
29	13⅞	Marley .60	11	38	28	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
10	6⅞	Marqtt .50e	5	13	9½	9½	9½	
17	6½	Marriot .52t	19	429	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
26	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	10	55	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ½
16⅞	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	4	243	16⅜	16	16	
16⅜	11⅝	MrldCup .54	7	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
45¾	30	MascoCp .32	20	140	43⅝	42½	43¼	
25⅞	16½	Masonite .54	38	397	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
17¼	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	64	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅜	MasMt 1.37e	8	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
16¼	11¾	MasCp 1.58e		21	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
12⅞	10¼	Masinc 1.02		45	11¾	0⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
9	15	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	— ¼			
27¾	19¾	Maytg 1.30a	17	125	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
42¾	27¾	MCA Inc 1	6	371	43⅝	42½	43	+ ¼
12¼	7¾	McCord .96	5	18	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ½
4½	2⅛	McCror .90p		11	4⅛	3¾	4	
84⅝	59⅝	McDer 1.20	8	160	73⅞	73	73½	— ⅜
45½	26¾	McDonalds	26	680	44⅝	42⅝	43½	+ ¾
12⅝	8¼	McDonD .40	4	64	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	McGEd 1.50	13	133	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	6	McGrwH .56	8	172	9⅞	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
45⅞	29⅛	McIntyre	11	z1210	44	43½	43½	— 1
21¼	10⅜	McKee .80a	7	18	21¼	20⅜	20⅞	+ ½
23½	16	McLean .72	6	40	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
17⅛	13¼	McLoul 1.60	4	212	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅞
10	7½	McNeil .80	6	13	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
17¾	13⅛	MeadCp .20	3	71	16	15⅞	15⅞	
34⅜	28½	Mea pfB2.80		2	34	34	34	+ ½
2⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	7	14	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	6⅜	MelvilSh .48	12	152	13	12¼	12½	— ⅜
7½	2½	Menasc .12t	13	18	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
44¾	28½	MercStr .80	11	4	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
80	57¼	Merck 1.40	28	520	77⅛	76⅜	76¾	— 1
11⅞	8⅜	Meredith .70	4	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
17	10¼	MerrLvn .56	16	808	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	20¼	MesaPet .85	62	364	25	23½	24⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅝	7	Mesabi 1.04e	9	160	9⅜	9⅜	9½	
36⅝	17	MGM 2.50e	6	58	33¼	32½	33	+ ½
14⅞	12¼	MGM wi		11	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
9⅜	5¼	Metrom .58	8	525	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
42	29¼	MetE pf3.90		z30	39	39	39	
70	56	MetE pf7.68		z10	67½	67½	67½	
14⅞	8⅛	MGIC In .10		354	13¼	12⅜	12½	
12⅜	8½	MichGs 1.10	8	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
16¾	14⅜	MhTube 1.20	4	10	16	16	16	
12¼	8¾	Microdot .60	4	17	11⅜	11¼	11⅛	
15⅝	9¾	Microw .79t	8	51	16¾	15½	16	+ ½
14	10¼	MidC Tl 1.04	8	6	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
15⅛	12⅝	MidSUt 1.26	6	426	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Midind Mfg	8	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	10¾	MidldRoss 1	4	173	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
24⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	27	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	4¾	MiltBrd .36a	8	80	8⅛	7½	7⅞	
58⅜	43	MinMM 1.35	20	622	53	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅝
16½	13⅝	MinnPL 1.46	9	10	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9¼	MissnEq .28	7	80	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
20⅜	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	4	130	20½	19⅝	19¾	— ⅜
14¾	10¾	MoPac pf 1		11	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
20	14¾	MoPtCe 1.60	6	24	18½	18⅜	18½	— ⅜
11¼	8	MoPSv .84b	6	3	10	10	10	
43½	34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	4	422	41⅜	40⅞	41¼	+ ¾
4⅞	1½	Mobil Home		66	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅞	8½	Mohas 1.20	14	42	13½	12¾	12¾	— ½
2⅝	1⅛	Mohk Data		110	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12¼	8⅝	MohkRub 1	9	22	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
22¼	14¾	Molycrp .40	5	51	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
14⅞	9	MonarchM 1	4	15	14⅛	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Mongrm Ind	3	53	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11	7	MonrEq .44	9	527	11¾	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
57¾	41	Monsan 2.40	6	260	53¼	52⅜	52¾	— ⅛
63½	46	Mons pf2.75		9	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— 1⅞
30	26¼	MonDU 2.08	7	7	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	22¼	MonPw 1.80	8	19	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
23	19⅞	MonSt 180.a		49	21	20½	20½	— ¼
7½	4¾	MONY .72e	9	49	7½	7	7	— ⅛
48⅞	27⅞	MoorMc 1.48	4	64	42¾	41¾	41½	+ ½
64⅞	51½	Morgan 1.80	14	140	60	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
19⅞	13½	MorrsKn .88	5	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
3	1½	MorseEl Pd		36	2¾	2⅛	2⅜	
4¾	2¼	MorseS .61e	8	37	4¾	4⅜	4½	
4¼	1¾	MtgeTr Am		24	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	11½	MorNor .88	7	108	14	13⅞	13½	— ½
53⅞	33¾	Motorola .70	20	494	51½	49⅜	49⅞	— ¼
32⅜	25¾	MtFuel 1.20	13	109	30⅛	28¾	28¾	— ½
19⅞	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	16	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	Munford .36	5	11	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Mundd pf.40		7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	11	Munsng 1.08	56	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	
14½	10½	MurphC 1.20	6	16	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
21⅝	15½	MurpOil .60	4	32	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
16¼	12	MurryOh 1	4	6	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
15⅞	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		33	15½	14⅞	15	
7⅝	4	MyersL .60	8	7	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35½	22¾	Nabisco 2.30	12	63	34⅞	34	34⅛	
30⅛	17	NalcoCh .80	20	63	28⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¾
9⅞	4⅝	NarcoSci .60	8	18	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15	NashuaC .60	6	124	18⅛	16⅞	17¼	— ⅜
13⅝	7¼	NatAirl .50	5	59	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
12⅛	7⅜	N Avia .69e		9	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅜	NatCan .53	5	476	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅜
24¾	19¼	N Can pf1.50		9	24⅜	24	24	— ½
42¼	27¾	N Chem .28	28	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
8½	5¾	NatCityL .90		4	7	7	7	
37¾	29⅞	NatDel 2.52	4	8	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅝	NatDist 1.28	4	193	16½	16	16	— ⅜
23½	21	NDst pf 2.25		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
22½	18½	NatFuelG 2	6	16	21	20½	20½	
14¼	8¾	NatGyp 1.05	8	74	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
5	1⅞	Nat Homes		56	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
5⅜	3¼	NatInd .20	3	153	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8¾	6¼	NatInd pf.60		8	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
11⅞	9½	Ntind pf1.25		5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	NatMtge Fd		6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
29¾	26¼	N Pres 1.10a	5	4	29⅛	29	29	— ⅜
27⅝	9¼	Nat Semicn	20	3423	32¼	27⅛	29	+ 2⅜
9¾	6⅝	N Svcind .72	6	157	8¾	8½	8⅝	
16½	11⅜	N Stand .90	5	3	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
44¼	38½	N Starch 8.0	14	5	41	40½	40½	— ½
42¼	32¾	NatSH 2.58e	4	97	42¼	41	41⅛	— ⅞
7¼	2¾	Nat Tea		234	7	7	7	
45⅞	30⅝	Natoma 1.20	3	384	40⅝	38⅞	39¼	+ ½
27¼	14½	NCR Cp .72	8	585	27¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅝
18½	15¾	NevPw 1.40	5	19	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
22¾	21	NevP pf2.30		z1000	21¼	21½	21¼	+ ¼
18¾	15	NevP pf1.74		2500	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	34	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	7	16	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
27¾	23¼	N EngT 2.36	11	20	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
10⅞	8⅜	Newhall .36	8	38	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	16⅞	Newmt 1.60	5	296	21⅜	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
72½	63¼	Nwmt pf4.50		2	71¼	71¼	71¼	
23⅜	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	7	131	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
23½	19½	NYSE pf2.12		2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	6	313	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z40	35¾	35¾	35¾	
13	11	NiaShr 1.03e		13	12½	12	12	— ⅛
14⅞	11¾	NL Ind 1	4	109	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
18½	13½	NLT Cp .60	7	212	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
69¼	57⅞	NorfkWn 5	6	139	66⅜	65⅛	65⅛	— 1½
15⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
16¾	10⅞	Norris 1.12	6	52	16⅜	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
33	24½	NoACoal .80	9	72	25½	25¼	25¼	— ½
10⅞	8⅛	NoAMl 2.07a	4	112	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
18	12¾	NoAPhl 1.20	6	53	18¼	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
3⅜	2⅜	NoCAir .10e	5	81	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	13-16	NoCeAir wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	825	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23½	17⅜	NorIllGas 2	7	31	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
24½	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16¾	14	NindPS 1.36	7	160	14⅞	13¾	14⅛	— ⅝
60¼	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	246	59⅜	58⅝	59	
22⅞	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	9	31	22¾	22½	22½	
107	100	NSP pf 10.36		z10	110	110	110	+ 3¼
87	84½	NSPw pf7.84		z30	85	85	85	+ ½
46½	42½	NSPw pf4.11		z40	47	47	47	+ ½
4⅞	2⅞	Northgt .65e	7	12	4⅜	4¼	4½	
29⅝	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	47	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
38	23⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		10	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	11⅝	NwstAirl 4.5	6	300	19	18	18⅛	— ⅝
40¼	34	NwtBnc 1.60	9	6	38¼	38	38	
19⅛	13¾	NwE crl.20e	4	33	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28½	18⅞	NwlInd 1.20	3	57	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
14	8½	Nwstind wt		11	13	13	13	— ⅛
84½	59	Nwind pfA5		1	82	82	82	— 2½
64	49	Nwtin pf4.20		6	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	NwML 1.3e	6	36	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
45⅝	34⅛	NwtSll 2.40a	9	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
26½	20½	Norton 1.70	3	24	25⅜	24½	24½	— ½
19⅛	10⅞	NortSim .40	11	684	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ½
42¼	25½	NortS pf1.60		13	41⅞	41½	41½	+ ½
18½	10⅞	NucorCp .28	4	7	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
23¾	16½	NVF 5.40t	1	53	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ½

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅜	5½	Oak Ind .40	3	10	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
10¾	7¼	Oaklte P .84	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	OccIPet .50e	3	422	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
51	42	OccidPl pf 4		2	45¼	45¼	45¼	
49¾	40⅜	OccIP pf3.60		18	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	
20½	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	47	18⅜	18	18¼	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	8	101	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
105	102	OhE pf10.76		z250	105⅝	105½	105½	— ⅛
50	43	OhEd pf4.40		z20	49	49	49	
70	60	OPwC pf7.60		z100	69	68	69	+ 1
22⅝	18⅛	OklaGE 1.40	11	30	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅜	OklaNG 1.60	9	25	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
21	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	4	166	20⅜	20½	20¾	+ ¼
16⅝	13⅞	Olinkraft 1	4	20	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Omark .50	4	25	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
10⅛	7¼	Oneida .76	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	7½	OrangR 1.20	8	21	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Orange .12	10	33	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
33	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	6	26	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
20¼	11	OutMar 1.20	10	47	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	8	OutletCo .70	4	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
14¼	10	OvernitT .80	5	14	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ½
12⅞	8¼	OverShip .15	4	6	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	—
38¾	25¼	OwenCn .88	16	76	38	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛
40	32	Owenill 1.72	7	233	40⅞	39½	40⅛	+ ⅜
11	7¼	Oxfrdind .60	3	4	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛

P - Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11⅝	PacAS 1.20a		11	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
23½	20¼	PacGas 1.88	6	467	20½	19⅜	19¾	— 1
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	21	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
21	13¾	PacPetrl .75	9	16	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
18¾	14⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	93	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	39	14½	14⅜	14½	
75	69	PacTT pf6		z60	72	72	72	
9⅝	8½	PacTin .80a	4	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Paine Webb		153	5¾	5½	5⅝	
13	8¾	PalW pf1.30		3	12	12	12	— ⅛
4	2⅝	PalmBc .25	4	14	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8½	3	Pamida Inc	10	567	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ¼
5¾	2	PanAm Air		366	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
33¾	27¼	PanhEP 2	7	57	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
9¾	6⅛	Paprclt .60b	5	34	7½	7¼	7½	
12¾	8⅜	Pargas .98	7	19	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
32	27½	Parg pf2.64		2	31	31	31	
16¾	13¾	ParHan 1.12	5	30	16¾	16½	16¾	
22¾	12¾	ParkPen .64	7	9	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Pasco Inc	5	35	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
12⅛	6⅛	Pavl nw .30	7	10	11¾	11⅜	11½	—
18⅜	9½	PeabGa .08r	14	24	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		109	2	1⅞	1⅞	—
7⅝	3⅝	PennDix .24	5	96	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ¼
3⅜	1⅜	Penn Fruit		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
60¼	36½	Penney 1.16	27	164	58⅛	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅜
20	16⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	6	41	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z140	117	117	117	+ ½
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z80	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
24⅛	17⅜	Pennwlt 1.36	8	67	23¼	22¾	22¾	— 1
38¼	31	Penwl pf2.50		1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
22	19⅛	Penwl pf1.60		13	20	20	20	
21⅜	17	Pennzol 1.20	5	240	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
27¼	22	Pennz pf1.33		3	25½	25	25	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	PeopDrs .20	10	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
36	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	154	32¾	31½	32⅛	— ⅜
61¼	40⅝	PepsiCo 1.40	16	146	59⅝	58⅝	58¼	— 1¼
28⅛	16	PerkElm .28	28	91	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
23⅞	16⅝	Petinc 1.40	7	42	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
14½	11	Petinc pf1		4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
11¾	6¼	PeterPl .80	21	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
60	34	PetrieStr .80	19	16	56¼	55¾	55¾	— ¾
17¾	8⅝	Petrolan .44	7	86	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅛
33	18⅛	Petrol pf1.37		1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅞	Petrim 2.01e		8	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
35⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	18	582	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
35½	29	PhelpD 2.20	7	206	37½	36	36⅝	+ 1⅝
14¾	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	7	122	13	12⅞	12⅞	
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z530	86	86	86	
68½	57	PhilaEl pf7		z10	64½	64½	64½	— 1½
44	33½	PhilE pf4.30		z30	40½	39½	39½	
21⅞	14⅞	PhilSub 1.30	7	7	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	15	784	48⅝	47¼	47⅝	— ⅞
5	2	Philips Ind		89	5	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Phil Ind pf 1		5	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
45¾	37	PhillPet 1.60	7	428	42⅝	41⅝	41¾	— ⅞
6	3⅞	PhillVnH .40	31	3	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	1	6721	[illegible]		15⅝	+ ⅜
14½	9¼	PiedNG 1.28	5	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Pier 1 Imprt	13	44	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
56¾	36	Pilsbry 1.80	10	91	55¼	54⅜	55	+ ¾
23⅝	17½	PionNG 1.20	8	34	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
16¾	11½	PitneyB .60	8	367	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
45½	34⅞	Pittston .80a	7	263	45	44¾	45	+ ⅜
25½	12⅝	Pizza Hut	11	189	24	22⅜	23	— 1
4⅝	1⅞	Plan Resrch	9	147	4¼	4	4⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Playboy .12	8	29	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
16⅝	6¼	Plessey .93e	5	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
7⅛	3⅝	PNB M .96e	5	10	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	15	Polaroid .32	28	2769	25¾	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅝
10⅝	3⅞	Ponderosa	5	374	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	6	22	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
18½	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	20	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅞	PorlGE 1.58	7	119	16¼	15⅝	15¾	— 1
30¼	23⅞	Potlath 1.40	5	88	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ 1
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	7	74	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
56½	50	PotEl pf5.50		z140	54	53½	53½	— ½
34¾	26⅝	PotEl pf2.44		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
28⅛	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	6	81	27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
9	6	Premier .32	7	52	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅜
98⅞	78½	ProctGam 2	21	370	94¼	90⅞	90⅞	— 3½
7¾	6½	ProdRsh .30	4	11	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅞	Proler 1.40	2	100	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
6	4	PSA Inc	11	40	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	9	340	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	12	PSvEG 1.72	6	173	15	14⅞	14⅞	
107	106	PSE pf 12.25		z40	106	106	106	
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z150	97	98	98	+ ⅛
83¼	65½	PSEG pf8.08		z70	82½	82½	82½	
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z30	72	72	72	+ 1
41½	34	PSEG pf4.08		z10	40	43	40	
15¼	11⅝	PSEG pf1.40		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	29⅝	PSvInd 2.56	9	239	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
20	14¼	PSvNH 1.64	6	35	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
16	11⅜	PSvNM 1.20	8	14	15⅝	15½	15¾	
9½	3	Publckr .19t	9	79	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
3⅜	2⅜	Puebloin .30	5	13	3⅛	3⅜	3½	
4½	2⅝	PR Cem .12		3	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	
24¾	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	29	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
49⅜	38	Pullmn 1.70	8	58	45¼	43¾	44½	+ ½
12½	7¼	PurexCp .88	7	143	11½	11	11	— ½
3	1½	Purlm Fash		68	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
28¼	17½	Purolatr .96	9	97	27½	27¼	27¼	
18½	12⅝	QuakOat .80	10	111	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
20	15	QuakStO .64	12	91	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	4	Questor .25r		18	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
17½	14¼	Questr pfA 2		1	17	17	17	+ ½

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
49¾	36	RalstonP .90	16	166	42½	41⅝	41¾	— ½
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada .12	14	598	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅛
10	7⅝	Ranco In .92	6	10	9¾	9½	9½	—
8⅛	5¼	RapidAm 1	9	46	7¾	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
24½	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	7¼	Raymlnt .40	6	19	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
34⅛	25¼	Raythen .80	8	175	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅜	RCA 1	12	6963	19	15½	17½	+ 1⅞
48½	39	RCA cvpf 4		29	50½	47¾	50½	+ 2½
41	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z160	42	40	42	+ 3
3½	1¼	viReadg Co		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅜	1⅛	viReadg 1pf		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20¾	15⅜	RdgBate .35	7	122	19⅛	18¼	18⅛	— ¼
4½	1⅜	Redman Ind		136	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
10	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	8	x34	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅜
20⅝	16¼	Reed Tool	10	15	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
18½	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	4	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
14	10½	ReichCh .60	3	182	13	11⅞	11⅞	— 1
6	4½	Reliab St .60	4	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
15⅞	10¼	ReliancEl .90	5	21	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
8	4⅝	ReliaGrp .40		37	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
16¼	13	ReG pfC2.60		6	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
18¾	13¼	ReG pfB2.20		6	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Republic Cp	6	436	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12	8⅜	RepFinS .80	5	13	11¼	11⅛	11¼	—
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
32½	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	253	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	3⅝	ResrvOil .12	7	407	7¾	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅛	RetailCred 2	8	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .32	15	55	29⅝	28¾	29	— ⅜
9⅝	6¼	RevCop .25e	3	74	9¼	9	9	— ¼
70¼	47⅜	Revlon 1.20	18	205	68½	67½	67½	— 1⅞
3⅜	2⅛	Rexham .20	4	43	3⅜	3½	3½	
18½	12⅛	Rexnrd 1.12	5	24	17¾	17⅜	17½	+ ⅜
56¾	49½	Reylnd 2.88	8	223	54⅞	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
63	52½	Reyln pf2.25		7	59¼	59	59	+ ½
20¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	3	142	19⅝	19	19⅜	
53	44½	ReyM pf4.50		9	52¼	51½	51½	— ¼
12½	8½	RevSec .50a	16	9	11⅞	11⅜	11½	
12¼	10¼	Richardsn 1	5	8	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
14¼	11	Richmnd .80	6	127	12¾	11¾	11⅞	—
12½	10¼	RiegelT 1.20	4	19	12½	12¼	12¼	—
13¼	8	RioGran .60	4	8	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	7½	RioGr pf.80		6	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	—
9⅝	4⅛	RiteAld .12	15	503	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11½	RivianF .90	10	106	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9	Robshwa .90	10	18	13	12⅝	13	
16⅛	13¼	Robtrsn 1.30	6	14	15½	5¼	5¼	—
5¾	10½	Robins .24a	13	206	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅜	RochG 1.24b	8	23	14	13¾	13¾	—
12⅞	10⅛	RochTel .76	9	52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅞	Rockowr .44	10	13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
24	18⅜	Rockwlnt 2	6	498	21½	20¼	21⅜	+ ⅝
58	50	Rklnt pf4.75		113	55	54½	55	+ ½
21	17	Rklnt pf1.35		3	19	18	19	+ 1
70¼	46½	RohmH 1.28	11	84	63⅝	62⅛	62⅛	— 1⅛
9½	5⅞	Rohrlnd .40	6	58	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
19⅞	11⅛	Rollinlsn .25	14	37	17¾	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Ronson .28	9	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Roper 1.10		45	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
25¼	18	RorerA .90	13	92	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
44⅝	27⅜	Rosario .40b	17	322	43½	41½	42	— 2⅛
12⅝	8⅝	RovCCol .64	12	76	12½	12	12⅛	
38⅛	24½	RoylD 2.71e	3	286	35½	34⅜	35	— ⅛
5¼	3¼	Roylind .45t	10	44	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .16	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19½	14	Rubbrm .36	25	18	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ¼
15⅝	11	Rucker .20	7	197	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	RussTog .76	5	38	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅞
7¾	3⅜	Ryder Sys		1303	7⅛	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛

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High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
30½	26	SabineR .56	9	11	27¼	27	27	
2⅜	1½	Safegrd Ind	24	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
44½	34⅝	Safewy 1.80	14	232	44⅛	43¼	44⅛	+ ⅝
7⅛	3	Sag Corp	7	34	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	34¼	StJoeM 2.20	5	60	42⅝	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅜
12⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	10	9	11	10¾	10¾	—
27½	22¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	11	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		22	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
25½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	200	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Saint .24b	4	45	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	6	112	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5¾	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		95	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	
14½	8¼	Sangamo .70	6	26	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	SJuanR .80t	5	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
30⅞	26	SFeInd 1.80	6	186	27¼	26½	26½	— ½
24⅝	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	10	134	23½	22¾	23	— ⅜
8	5⅛	SargWel .40	7	8	7½	7½	7½	
5¾	3⅛	Saul RlEst	6	513	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
8¾	6⅝	SavnE .66r	5	55	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		15	2½	2⅜	2½	
5	3	SavODr .15e	8	21	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
7	1¾	SavinB Mch	24	76	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Saxon Ind	4	274	4¼	4	4	— ¼
3⅝	2⅛	SCA Svc	7	177	3⅛	2⅞	3	
67¼	44⅞	SchergPl .80	28	349	63⅝	63	63⅛	—
27⅛	18⅝	Schlitz .68	14	255	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	—
112	91	Schlumb .90	26	280	106⅜	102¼	103¼	—
72⅝	69	Schlumb wi		6	70¾	70	70	+
14⅞	9	SCM Cp .30	4	317	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
7⅞	4⅝	SCOAlnd .60	6	31	7¾	7½	7½	
15⅝	8⅝	ScottFd .64	4	33	15½	15	15⅛	
15	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	8	49	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+
11¾	8⅛	ScottFor .68	5	64	11⅜	10⅞	11	
18	12⅝	ScottPap .68	8	214	14⅝	[illegible]	16	
10⅜	5	Scottys .10	12	66	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—
14¼	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	7	18	12¾	12½	12½	+
34⅛	25⅝	Scovil pf2.50		4	31¼	31¼	31¼	—
6	4	ScudDuoV1		63	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+
8½	7¼	Scud pf.83k		10	8	7⅞	7⅞	—
15⅝	10⅜	SeaCont .20	4	46	15¼	14⅝	15	
31½	27	SeabCL 2.20	4	139	28½	28⅛	28½	—
5⅛	2⅛	SeabWA .14t	10	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+
37	30	Seagram .80	14	22	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	
6⅛	3	Seagrv .25p	9	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+
10	7	SealdPw .72	7	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
22¼	13⅞	SearleG .46	15	375	21	20⅝	20⅞	—
69¼	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	16	347	67½	66	66⅜	—
2⅝	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		131	2⅛	2	2⅛	+
29⅞	21½	Sedcoinc .13	9	117	28⅞	27⅜	28	
6¼	3¾	SvcCpInt .10	4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	5½	Servomt .60	5	86	8⅞	8½	8½	—
5⅜	3¾	Shakspre .28	7	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	
12⅞	5⅝	Shapell .10	5	76	11⅝	10⅝	11	—
48¼	36	ShellOil 2.60	5	60	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	—
24½	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	3	4	23⅝	23	23	
8	4¾	ShellrGl .56	4	37	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—
15	10½	ShllGl pf1.40		1	15	15	15	
16	10⅞	ShllGl pf1.35		2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+
45½	34½	SherwW 2.20	6	98	43⅜	42⅛	42⅛	—
10½	8¼	SierrPac .92	6	30	10	9⅞	9⅞	—
17⅝	14⅝	SignalCo .90	3	42	17	16⅝	16⅞	+
39	32½	Signal pf2.20		2	36⅛	36	36½	+
16¾	14	Signal pf1		1	16	16	16	
33½	27½	SignodeCp 1	10	5	33	32½	32¼	—
5½	2½	SimPrec .12	8	6	5	4⅝	4⅞	—
19½	12	Simm .88a	9	24	16⅝	16½	16½	—
14½	8¼	SimpPat .33	17	357	14⅛	13⅝	14	+
13⅝	9½	SingerCo .40		168	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	
35	27½	Singr pf3.50		48	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	—
20⅝	10¼	SkaggCo .60	9	72	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—
58¼	37¼	Skelly 1.20e	3	36	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	
19⅝	14⅜	Skyline .24	42	244	19⅛	18⅛	18½	+
9⅝	7½	SmithAO .78	98	31	9	8⅞	9	
23¾	15⅜	Smithlnt .24	12	193	22⅞	21¾	22	+
56⅝	43¼	SmithKline 2	14	179	56⅛	55⅛	55¼	—
12½	7⅝	SmithTr .45	5	27	12	11⅞	11⅞	—
15	10½	Smucker .80	10	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+
9¼	7¾	SolaBs .60	4	73	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+
10½	5	SonyCp .02h	20	850	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
36	29½	SooLin 4.50e	6	10	35½	34⅝	34⅞	—
7⅜	4½	SOS Con .34	5	21	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+
14½	9⅝	SCarEG 1.48	9	106	14	13⅞	13⅞	—
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	47	11¼	10½	10¾	—
24¼	17⅜	Swda pf1.80		16	21⅝	20¼	20¼	—
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .80	7	16	13	12⅞	12⅞	—
8½	5¾	SoestPS .96r	4	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	—
19⅞	17⅜	SoCalE 1.68	5	173	18½	18⅛	18½	—
11	8¾	SouthCo 1.40	7	2015	10⅛	9⅞	10	
28⅝	23⅜	SolnGE 2.28	7	1	27	27	27	—
50⅝	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	64	47	46⅜	46⅜	+
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	17	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	—
31⅞	26⅝	Sou Pca 2.24	7	182	31	30⅞	30⅞	+
49	40	Sou Ry 2.12	8	91	48¾	47¾	47¾	—
8¼	5⅜	Sou Ry pf.50		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27	19¼	SouUGs 1.68	8	7	26½	25	26½	+
22⅛	15¾	Southld .48b	13	193	23⅛	22⅜	23	+
8⅜	4¼	SwstFor .20	5	24	7¾	7½	7⅝	+
11⅝	6⅝	SwstPSv .96	8	166	10	9¾	9¾	—
8⅝	5	Sparton .24	4	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	7	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	—
33	27½	Sperry H pf 3		5	31¼	31¼	31¼	+
35⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	9	653	35⅛	34¼	35⅛	+
11¼	5⅜	Sprague El	5	934	12⅜	10⅛	11⅛	+
10½	8⅛	Spring M .75	6	10	10	9⅞	10	+
19½	14¾	SquarD 1.10	12	240	19	17¾	17⅞	
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	19	122	23½	37	38	
73	40	StaleyMfg 2	7	35	73	65½	65½	—
23⅞	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		32	22⅜	22½	22½	+
67⅜	52½	StdBrands 2	15	105	62⅜	61⅝	62½	+
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z10	49½	49½	49½	
45	29⅛	StBPaint .28	30	44	44¼	44	44¼	+
27⅜	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	4	522	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	—
65⅝	36	StdOilInd 2	6	703	42	40¾	41⅜	+
82	44½	StOlOh 1.36	16	228	54	52⅜	53½	+
8⅛	6¾	StdPress .40	3	10	7	7	7	
8⅞	7¾	StPrud .65b	8	30	8⅛	8	8⅛	
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	7	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	—
20¾	12¾	StanWks .95	8	23	20⅛	19⅞	20	—
8⅛	6	Stanray .60	6	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+
18¼	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
4⅛	1½	StaMut Inv	2	57	3⅛	3	3	
12	9¼	StaMS 1.10e		20	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—
52¼	40	StaufCh 2.20	6	319	50⅝	49½	50⅛	+
6⅛	4⅝	Sterchl .48	7	4	6	6	6	
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	18	457	24⅛	23¼	23¾	
17	8	Sterndnt .12	10	265	16½	15⅛	15⅛	+
14¼	10⅞	Stevens 1.20	6	383	14	12⅞	12⅞	—
21¾	17	StewWa 1.92	6	37	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	+
17¼	12⅛	StokVC 1.10	8	24	16¼	15	16	—
52	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	8	80	47¼	45½	45½	+
11	8⅛	StoneCon .60	6	4	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	—
16⅝	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	5	5	15½	15⅛	15½	—
17⅞	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	6	14	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	
9¼	6⅛	StridRite .70	6	2	9	9	9	—
25⅞	19	StuWor 1.32	8	21	25¼	25	25⅛	+
52	46	StuWr pfB5		5	52¼	52½	52¼	+
20	15	SIW pfA1.40		21	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+
2⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe	4	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
15	12⅝	SubnPro .88	4	34	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—
8⅝	4⅞	SuCrest .20a	5	21	6¼	6	6	+
14¼	10½	Sun Chm .40	3	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—
37½	23⅛	SunOil 1r	4	18	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	—
40½	35⅜	SunO pf2.25		75	36⅛	36	36	—
17	12	Sunbeam 1	9	33	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+
20⅞	12⅝	Sundstrd 2	7	63	20⅜	19¾	19¾	—
14⅝	9	SunshMn .48	13	71	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	—
22	15	SupValu .90	8	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+
191¼	155	Supr Oil 1.40	14	5	167⅞	169¼	169¼	+
5⅛	3	SupmkG .20	5	70	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—
16⅛	5⅞	Superscpe	3	55	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+
5⅜	2⅝	Sutro Mtge	8	19	5	4⅝	4⅞	—
5⅜	4	Swank .48	5	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+
20¼	12⅜	Sybron .72	10	38	19½	19⅜	19	—
5⅜	3	Systron Don	31	17	5	4⅞	5	

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High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24	11⅝	TaftBrd .60	7	159	22½	21⅝	21⅞	—
3½	2¼	Talcott Nat		52	3⅜	3	3¼	+
8⅝	5	Talley .60	6	28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+
11⅞	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		6	11	10¾	10¾	—
13⅝	9	TampaE .96	8	32	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+
29½	11⅞	Tandy Corp	10	150	28¼	27⅜	27¾	—
6⅝	4	Tappan .20		26	5	5⅝	5⅝	—
7½	4⅜	Technicolr	5	16	7	6⅞	7	+
14¾	5	Technicon	16	31	13½	13⅛	13	—
33	18⅛	Tektronx .20	11	77	28⅛	27½	27⅞	—
6	2⅛	Telecor .25	5	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
15	10⅜	Teledyn .40t	9	74	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	—
57¼	48¾	Teledyn pf6		1	54	54	54	—
5	1½	Teleprmpt		260	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—
3½	2¼	Telex Cp		143	2¼	2⅛	2¼	—
24⅝	21⅝	Tennco 1.60	6	214	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—
2⅝	1¼	Tennco wt A		88	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—
17⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	3	419	16¼	15½	15⅝	—
27¼	21⅛	Texaco 2a	4	1185	25⅝	24¾	24⅝	—
38½	27¼	TexCom .90	13	137	34¾	34	34	—
22⅛	27⅛	TexETr 1.70	8	53	31	30⅜	30⅞	+
30¾	23	TexGsT 1.76	6	54	29	28	28	—
28⅝	23⅛	Texsgif 1.20	6	81	27⅛	26¼	27	+
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	14	17	13¼	13	13	—
75¾	61	TexInst 1	24	523	96¾	92⅜	93⅞	+
7⅞	6⅛	Texas Intl	5	109	7¼	6¾	6⅞	—
21½	15¾	TexOilG .01	9	169	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
26½	20	TexPLd .70e	13	68	25⅝	25½	25½	—
23⅛	20	TexUt 1.24	10	364	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
5½	2¾	Textl Ind		14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
20	12⅜	Textron 1.10	7	193	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

New Issue — These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. — March 1975

Österreichische Draukraftwerke
Aktiengesellschaft
Klagenfurt

DM 100 000 000.–

8¾ % Bearer Bonds of 1975/1985

Guaranteed by the Republic of Austria

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— FRANKFURTER BANK —

DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft

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GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — HAMBROS BANK Limited — HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
GEORG HAUCK & SOHN — HELSINGFORS AKTIEBANK — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE – — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
HILL SAMUEL & CO. OHG — INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) Aktiengesellschaft — KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK A/S — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE Kommanditgesellschaft — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. Limited — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — LOEB, RHOADES & CO. — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited — MERCK, FINCK & CO.
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LTD. — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V. — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. (EUROPE) LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN AB — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON — POST- OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN — PRIVATBANKEN A/S — RABOMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK N.V.
RHEINISCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — SCHOELLER & CO. — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (Gruppo RAS)
SOCIETE GENERALE — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UBS-DB CORPORATION — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO. — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WILLIAMS, GLYN & CO — WOOD GUNDY Limited — WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE BANK — WÜRTTEMBERGISCHE LANDESKOMMUNALBANK – GIROZENTRALE –
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LTD. — ZENTRALSPARKASSE DER GEMEINDE WIEN

هكذا من الأصل

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices March 20, 1975

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	38⅛	38½
1st Bk Sy	36¾	37½
1stEmp S	12	12¾
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Frnkl Cp	3⅛	3½
Hartf NC	16⅛	16¾
Midl Bks	21¾	22¾
Shaw Bos	30½	32
U Va Bks	14⅝	15⅛
Va N Bnk	14½	15½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19⅜	19⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	4¼	5⅛
AID Inc	2	3
AVM Cp	2¾	3½
Acushnt	11½	13
Addisn W	8¾	9⅛
Adv Ros	1¼	1½
Alberts	3⅛	3⅜
Alico Inc	9¾	10¼
Allyn Bac	5	5⅝
A El Lab	1¼	1½
Am Exp	37⅛	37⅝
Am Fini	10½	10⅞
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅜
Am Greet	11½	12
Am Telev	11¾	12¼
Am Weld	6¾	7½
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	3⅛	3½
Anheus B	37¾	38¼
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWtG	16⅛	16⅝
Arrow H	17⅜	18⅛
Arvida	5⅛	6
AsCC Bot	12¼	13
AtlGas Lt	12⅞	13¼
Baird Al	4	4⅜
Ball PntC	6¼	6¾
Bang Hy	11⅝	12
Bkam Rlt	7⅛	7⅜
Bassett F	14½	15¼
Bayls Mk	9	9½
Beeline F	5	5½
Betz Lab	36½	37¼
Bibb Co	6	6½
Bird Son	33	34½
Birtchr	1⅜	2
Bick Hills	28½	29½
Bonza Int	2¼	2½
Booz AH	4	4½
Braden	7¼	8
Brinks	12¾	13¼
Brks Sca	13½	14¼
Brwning	3⅝	4⅛
Buckb M	5¾	6⅛
Buckeye	4⅝	5⅛
Burn Sim	4¾	5¼
CalWSv	26¼	27¼
Campl Ch	1⅞	2¼
Conrad H	1⅛	1⅜
Cap n Air	⅜	⅞
Cap Tec	3	3⅜
CenVt PS	10⅛	10¾
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chess Ut	8⅞	9⅛
Chi Bridg	82	83½
Chilton	2⅜	3⅛
ChrisSe	97½	100½
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	28¼	28¾
CitznUt B	26¾	27½
Clark Mf	25¾	26¼
Clow Cp	8¾	9¼
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Clr	13¾	14¼
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	23¼	24
Con Pap	36¾	37¼
Corenco	16½	18½
Craw Co	15½	17
Cross Co	14	14¾
Cullr Fed	2	2¾
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dgn	1¾	2¼
Dale Hnd	11¼	11¾
Dayt Inc	22	24
Decor In	2⅛	2⅞
DeKlb Ag	35½	36½
Delhi Oil	2⅜	2⅞
DeLux C	29½	30¼
Det IntBr	28	29
Dewey El	⅜	1⅛
Diam Cry	10	10¾
Dixn Cru	16	18
Docutel	4⅛	4½
Dollar G	6⅛	6½
Dorch G	7⅛	7⅜
Dow Jone	25¾	26¼
Doyle DB	8	8½
Dunkin D	3⅞	4¼
Duriron	13⅝	14⅛
Eberln In	3¼	3¾
Econ Lab	33⅜	33⅞
ElPas El	10	10⅝
Elba Syst	4½	5
Elder Be	4¼	5
Elec Nucl	6⅝	6⅞
Elec Mod	1¼	1¾
Energy C	3⅝	3⅞
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	15¾	16¼
Erie Tec	5½	7½
Ethan Al	16¼	17
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	1	2⅛
Fst Bost	22¼	23
Flcknr	16⅛	17⅜
Fla WatU	⅜	1¼
Forest O	8¾	9⅛
Frmigli	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	6⅛	6½
Frnkln El	9¾	9¾
Frnd Ice	19½	20¼
Gov EFIn	8⅞	9⅜
Graph Cn	14	14¾
Green Mt	4⅛	4⅝
Grey Adv	6⅜	6⅝
Gulf Intst	6¼	6⅞
Gyrodn	3⅜	3⅞
Harper R	7⅜	8⅛
Henred F	12¼	13
Holobm	1⅛	1⅜
Hoover	14¼	14¾
Horiz Res	4¾	5⅛
Huck Mfg	4⅝	5
Huds Pap	18½	20
Hyatt Cp	5¾	6⅛
Hyatt Int	5⅛	6
Ind Nuclr	5⅛	5⅝
Infra Ind	1⅜	1⅞
Intrmk In	1¼	1¾
Intrmt G	11⅛	12⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
IaSou Ut	22½	23
Jamsby	15	15¾
Jiffy Fds	1	1⅜
Jostyn M	15¾	16
Kaisr Stl	25½	26
KaisStl pf	18	18½
Kalvar	3⅝	4
Kaman A	15⅛	15⅝
Kampg A	3⅝	3⅞
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	¾	1⅛
Kear Tr	4⅝	5⅛
Kelly Svc	12	12¾
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	15¾	15⅞
Key CusF	3⅜	3⅞
King Int	2	2½
Knap Vog	11¾	12¼
Lance In	24¼	25
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Leady Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Lin Bcast	6⅛	6½
Loblaw	5⅜	6⅛
Log Etrn	2¼	2¾
Madisn G	12⅛	12⅝
Mal Rlty	1¾	2
Mallkrt	44	44¾
Manor C	1⅜	2⅛
Marit Frt	7½	8
Maui LP	8⅞	9⅜
McCor	35¾	36¾
McQuay	10	10¾
Measur	20⅜	21
Medim	35¾	36
Merid In	1⅜	2
Mdisx W	12¼	13
Midd Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gt	13¾	14¼
Millipr	53½	55½
Miner In	3⅜	3⅞
Minn Gas	19⅛	19⅝
Miss Vl G	11⅝	12⅜
Mrs S Pie	9	9¾
Mont Col	4	4⅜
Moore P	8¼	9¼
Moore S	13¼	14¼
Motch M	3½	4⅛
Mot Club	4½	5
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Co	4¾	5½
Nat G&O	7¾	8½
Nat Lib	2¾	3⅛
N Patent	7¼	7⅜
N SecRsh	3⅞	4⅜
Natnw Rl	4⅜	5⅜
NJ Nat G	11¼	12
Nielsn A	16⅞	17⅜
Nielsn B	16⅞	17⅜
NoCar Gs	9⅜	9¾
N Eur Oil	19¼	19¾
Nortro Kl	20	20¾
NW NatG	7¼	7⅝
NW PuSv	17¾	18¼
Noxel Cp	16	16¾
Ogilvy M	18¼	19
Ohio Ferr	11¾	12½
Oil Shale	2⅜	3
Ormont	3	3⅜
Otter TP	17¾	18¼
Over NA	1¼	2
Pabst Br	25⅛	25¾
PacGa P	23¼	24
Pakco	1	1½
Park Dr	20⅞	21⅜
Parks H	2½	3
Pauley P	3⅜	4
Pearl Mf	11¼	12
Pa Enter	13⅜	13⅞
PnzlOff B	7	7½
Pepsi BW	4⅞	5⅜
Petrolt	60	61½
Pettibon	16½	17½
Philip L	10¾	11
Piedmt A	5⅛	5⅝
Pinkrtn	31¾	32
Pion HiB	24¾	25¼
Pistilin	2⅜	3⅜
Posels Cp	2½	3
Progrp	1⅜	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅛	9½
P Bennet	35¾	36¾
PulD Cap	4⅛	4⅜
Qual Inns	3½	3¾
Ragen Pr	3	3¾
Rahall C	2¾	3¼
Raych Cp	215	220
Raymnd	9¼	10¼
Recog Eq	3⅞	4⅛
Road Ex	48	48¾
Robin M	8¾	9¼
Roberts J	3⅞	4⅜
Roselon	3½	4
Rouse	3⅞	4⅛
Rus Slov	14¼	15
Sadlier	1¾	2¼
Scan Dat	1	1¼
Scripps H	17½	18¼
Sels Dell	3½	3⅝
Seneca F	3⅜	3⅞
Seven U	28½	29¼
Snap Tls	35	36
Solid Sta	10¾	11¾
S Cal Wat	12	12½
Sw Gs Cp	8⅝	8⅞
Sw El Sv	13¾	14½
Standyn	18	18¾
Std Reg's	15⅝	16½
Stan HPd	9	10½
Sterlg Str	3⅞	4⅜
Strawb Cl	19	20½
Sugdl F	2	2½
Super El	4⅜	5⅜
T ME DC	4⅞	4⅝
Tampax	40¾	41⅝
Taylr Wi	18	18⅝
Tech Pub	4	6⅛
Techcre	7⅛	7⅛
Tecum P	28	30
Tennant	28	30
Tiffny Co	7	7¼
Transcc	7⅞	8
Transo O	9½	10
Trico Pd	30	33
Trim OG	2¼	2⅝
Tyson F	9⅛	9⅝
Un McGil	6¾	7½
US Bnknt	2	2⅜
US TrkLn	11⅛	12⅛
Up Pen P	15⅝	16⅝
Valley Gs	7½	8¾
VanD Alr	6½	7⅛
Vance S	2½	2⅞
Velcro	6¼	6⅝
Ventron	20	20¾
Wads Pu	6	6¾
Wsh NG	10½	10¾
Webb Re	6⅝	7
Weco Dvl	1⅜	2
Weight W	8⅞	9½
Weldirn	2	2¾
Welng M	9⅜	9⅞
Well Gar	4½	5¼
We'sbch	3	3½
Wstn Mtg	2	2¼
Westmd	45½	46½
Wisc PL	16⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	15¼	15¾
Wright W	2⅞	3¼
ZionUt B	13	13¾

Currency Rates

March 20, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3975	5.7310	102.32*	56.545*	37.875	—	6.9150*	95.86*	42.[illegible]
Brussels (c)	34.20	82.8950	14.61	8.18	5.4510x	14.4705	—	13.8350	6.2[illegible]
Frankfurt	2.3095	5.5970	—	55.15*	3.677x	97.82*	6.754*	93.14*	42.[illegible]
London (z)	2.4245	—	5.5955	10.1400	1.52075	5.7262	82.795	6.00	11.1[illegible]
Milan	636.75	1520.90	271.80	149.95	—	265.38	16.36	253.60	116.9[illegible]
Paris	4.1875	10.1450	181.083*	—	6.6630x	176.823*	13.2462*	169.200*	77.2[illegible]
Zurich	2.4775	6.0017	107.2*	59.12*	0.3942*	104.77*	7.22*	—	[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4185; Escudo: 24.9[illegible]; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.685; Schilling: 16.395; Sw. krona: 3.8145; Yen: 286.8[illegible]; Belgian financial franc: 34.625.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¾-86	98½	99½
Asahi 10¼-80	103½	104½
ASEA 8½-86	94½	95½
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104	105
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94	95
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100¼	101¼
Barclay 8¼-86	94	96
Beecham 8¼-86	84	86
Bergen 8-87	91¾	92½
B N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	94	95
Burlingt 7¾-87	88½	89½
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97½	98½
Carrier 8-87	90	91
C Lafarge 8¾-86	93½	94½
Com Union 8½-86	83	85
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	88¼	89¼
Conoco 8-86	96	97
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94¼	95¾
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85½	86½
Copen Tel 8½-86	94½	95½
Corning 8½-86	92½	100½
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	90	91
Denmark 9-82	101¾	102¾
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	100½	101½
E.D.F 8½-86	98	99
Ericsson 9¼-81	102	103
Esso 7½-76	99¾	100¾
Esso 8-86 Nov.	98½	99½
First Chic 7-80	95	96
Gen Cable 8¼-87	89	90
Gen Mills 8-86	96	97
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101½	102½
Gen Mot 8½-86	101½	102½
G H.H 7½-88	88	89
Granges 8½-89	90½	91½
GTE 8¼-86	95	96
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8½-86	100	101
Helsinki 8½-86	94	95
I.C.I. 7½-92	81	83
Intl Util 8¼-82	94½	95½
Kimberley 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Monsanto 8¼-85	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	94	95
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88	89
NorthAMR 7¼-79	97¾	98¾
Ontario 8½-86	97½	98½
Oslo 8½-86	95½	96½
Otis-Elev 8¼-85	101	102
Owens Corn 9-86	100¾	101¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	89½	90½
Penwalt 8-87	89½	90½
PhilMorris 8-78	101¾	102¾
PhilMorris 8½-86	100½	101½
Plessey 8½-86	76	78
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97½	98½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	89½	90½
Queensld 8½-86	93½	94½
Ralston 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Rank 8¾-86	84	86
Richardson 8¼-85	100¾	101¾
S.A.S. 8-85	90¾	91¾
Scanraff 8¾-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-88	95	96
Shell 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10¼-81	104½	105½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Sybron 8-87	89½	90½
Tenneco 7½-79	96½	97½
Tenneco 7¾-87	84½	85½
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	103½	104½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	96¾	97¾
Transocean 7½-87	92¾	93¾
T.R.W. 8¾-8	95½	96½
Union Oil 7-79	99	100
Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	91	92
Volvo 8-87	90	91
Wellcome 8¼-87	75	77
Will Glyn 8¼-87	82	84

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	80	82
Am Tob 5¼-88	105	107
Ashland 5-88	75½	77½
Beatrice 6¼-91	104½	106½
Beatrice 4½-92	89	91
Borden 5¾-91	101	103
Borden 5-92	90	92
BroadHate 4¾-87	73	75
Carnation 4-88	82½	84½
Chevron 5-88	92	94
Chrysler 4¾-88	52	54
Chrysler 5-88	56	58
Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	83	85
Dart Ind 4¾-88	79	81
EastKodak 4½-88	102½	104½
Econ Lab 4¼-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	77	79
Ford 6-86	80½	82½
Ford 5-88	76½	78½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	75	77
Gen Elec 4¼-87	87	89
Gen Food 4¾-87	83	85
Gillette 4¾-82	82	84
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	72	74
Halliburt 4¼-87	108½	110½
Honeywell 6-86	79	81
ITT 4¾-87	69½	71½
L.S.E. 6¼-89	84	86
McDerm 4¾-87	110¼	112¼
Morgan JP 4¾-87	109½	111½
Nabisco 5¾-88	87	89
Owens Ill 4½-87	92	94
Penney JC 4½-87	80½	82½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	97	99
R.C.A. 5-88	71	73
Revlon 4⅞-87	82	84
Sperry 4¾-88	83	85
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	81½	83½
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	97	99
WarnLam 4½-87	90½	92½
WarnLam 4½-88	81	83
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1968=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.23	88.66	94.17
Previous	97.50	88.41	94.3[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from preceding page.

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	6¼	Texfr pf2.08		13	25⅜	24⅝	25⅜	
	5	Texfr pf1.40		17	19¼	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
	9	Thiokol .70	4	30	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	
	5⅝	ThomBet .72	18	83	35⅞	35¼	35½+	¼
	5	Thomln .40b	9	9	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
	4⅛	ThomJW .50	19	146	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
	4¼	ThrftDg .40	11	26	5⅜	5½	5⅝+	⅛
	5¼	TI Corp 1	13	98	17	16⅝	17 +	¼
	8⅛	TidwatM .60	7	11	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
	7⅛	Tigerln .40e	9	312	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
	4⅞	Timelnc 2	7	15	35⅝	35⅜	35½+	¼
	8⅛	TimeMir .50	10	320	17⅞	16⅞	17 —	⅛
	⅞	Timkn 1.80a	6	35	32¼	32	32 +	¼
	9½	Tish Rlty		135	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
	5½	TobinP .15e		7	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
	5⅛	Todd Shipyd		19	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
	6⅜	ToledoEd 2	7	15	20	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
	6⅞	TonkaCp .40	5	18	7⅝	7¼	7½+	⅛
	4⅜	ToolRol .48b	8	7	7⅜	7⅛	7½—	⅛
	13½	TraneCo .96	10	177	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	½
	19	TranUn 1.56	9	172	31	28½	30¼+	1⅜
	5⅛	Trans W Air		339	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	¼
	11⅝	TWA pf 2		14	14⅜	14⅛	14½	
	7⅛	TranWF .36	7	20	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅛
	6	Transam .59	18	456	9	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
	54	Trans pf4.50		1	70	70	70	
	17½	Trainc 1.68a		21	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
	6	Transcn .45	5	25	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	¼
	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	16	7⅜	7	7¼	
	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	31	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	8	111	25⅞	24⅞	25¼+	¾
	28	Travlr pf 2		21	36	35	35	
	4¼	TRE Corp		76	7⅛	6⅞	7	
	16	TriCon 1.25e		114	18⅞	18¼	18⅝—	⅛
	2¾	TriSou Mtge		13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	11⅜	Triaind .90a	4	8	15	15	15 +	¼
	5⅛	TrianPfc .40	9	10	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
	9⅞	Trinity 88	4	8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
	13¾	Tropica .20e	16	77	18¾	17⅞	18⅝+	⅜
	14⅞	TRW In 1.20	6	109	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
	40⅛	TRW pf4.50		6	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝+	⅜
	41⅛	TRW pf4.40		7	56½	56	56 +	¾
	7⅝	TucsonG .96	6	84	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
	5⅛	TwenCen .40	10	82	9¼	9⅛	9½	
	8½	TycoLb .10e	10	364	15½	13⅞	14⅞—	⅛
	13½	TylerCp .60	4	25	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞—	⅜
		U						
	13⅜	UAL In .60a	5	785	20⅝	20	20⅝—	¼
	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	14	18⅝	18⅜	18⅞—	⅛
	10¼	UGI Cpl.32	7	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	100	10⅝	10½	10⅞—	⅛
	1½	UMET Tr.		18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
	9½	Unarco Ind	3	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
	32½	UniNV 2.95e	7	27	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
	6⅜	UnBanc .84b	6	139	8⅝	8⅜	8½—	⅜
	37¼	UnCamp 2	9	217	53½	52⅝	52⅞—	⅜
	40½	UnCarb 2.40	6	987	54⅝	53¼	53⅝+	⅜
	6	UnCom 1.32	7	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
	2½	Union Corp	16	150	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	152	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
	43	UnEl pf4.56		z40	44	44	44	
	25½	UnEl pf2.72		15	25¼	25	25 —	⅛
	34⅝	UnOCal 1.98	4	110	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞—	⅛
	44⅝	UOCa pf2.50		7	47½	47⅛	47½+	⅛
	62	UPacCo 2.80	12	147	70⅝	69½	69½—	⅛
	11	UnPac pf 47		2	12	12	12	
	1⅜	Uniona Inc		116	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	98	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	66½	Uniryl pf 8		z200	81	80½	81	
	31¼	UnitAircft 2	6	210	41⅜	40⅝	41 +	⅞
	86½	Unit Air pf 8		6	102½	102	102½+	½
	3⅛	Unit Brands		2154	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	½
	5⅜	UnBrnd pfA		65	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
	6	UnitCp .77e		36	7	7	7	
	4⅞	U FinCal .20	6	69	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	6⅝	UnGasP .20	6	477	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
	17½	U Illum 2.32	4	9	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
	6⅛	Unitlnd .36b	6	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
	4⅝	Unitln pf.42		2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝—	¼
	1⅞	Unitlnn .10		40	4⅜	4	4 +	¼
	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	11	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
	12½	UnMM 1.40	4	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
	8	Un Nucir		96	11	10⅝	10⅝	
	1½	UnitPk Mln		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8	6	UnitRelg .40	3	3	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
32⅝	25⅛	USFidG 2.48	14	29	32	31½	31⅝—	⅛
15⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		2	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
21⅛	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	81	20⅞	20¼	20⅞+	½
25	20	USGy pf1.80		11	25	25	25	
7½	2⅝	US Home	24	234	7⅛	6½	6⅝—	½
5	2½	US Ind .46r	10	214	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
14	9⅜	USLeasg .24	10	30	11⅝	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	US Rltylnv	33	19	4	4	4	
10⅞	7⅜	US Shoe .95	6	66	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
57⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	1081	57⅝	56⅛	56½+	⅛
18½	13¼	USTobac .90	11	49	18⅛	17⅝	18	
15⅞	12⅞	UnITel 1.08	9	157	15⅝	15⅜	15¼—	⅛
1½	7-16	UnITel wt		29	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
20⅛	16¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		12	19½	19⅛	19¼—	¼
6⅝	3½	Unitrode Cp	6	284	7½	6	6⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	UniverCp 1	3	3	22	22	22 +	¼
33½	25⅛	UnivLeaf 2	6	2	33	33	33 —	¼
15	11¼	UOP .90	5	291	14	13	13⅞—	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	17	815	41⅞	40¼	40⅛—	⅛
16½	10	USLIFE .29	7	257	14⅝	14⅛	14½+	⅜
10½	8½	UslifeF .96a		8	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
18½	12	USM Stp 1	4	32	17	16⅝	16⅞—	¼
24⅛	19⅞	USM pf2.10		10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
56	39⅞	Utahlntl 1	17	235	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞+	⅜
23⅝	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	21	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
23⅝	17	UV Ind 1	3	134	22¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅝
		V						
10⅝	6½	Varian .20	9	309	10⅝	9⅞	10 +	⅛
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		10	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
4⅝	2	Venice .20	8	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅜+	¼
14⅞	11	VestSe 1.24e		2	13	12⅞	12⅞	
32⅛	21⅛	Vetco Offsh	20	48	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	
21⅛	13⅝	VF Corp 1	8	77	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
6½	2⅜	Viacom Int	8	91	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
6⅞	4½	VictCmp .50	12	27	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
12½	8⅛	VaEPw 1.18	7	628	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
76½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z40	76½	76¼	76¼—	¼
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z110	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞+	1
41	34½	VaEP pf4.04		z60	42	42	42 +	1⅝
7	3⅛	Vornado Inc	4	94	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
12	8¼	VSI Corp .60	5	10	12	12	12	
30⅞	23⅛	VulMat 1.80	6	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
		W						
19¾	12⅝	Wachova .76	8	106	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝—	⅜
42	27⅝	Wach pf2.20		3	36	36	36	
4⅝	3⅛	Wachovl Rlt		13	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	11	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅞—	⅛
44	35⅝	WlknA 1.40a	11	6	40⅝	40⅜	40⅞	
20¾	14⅞	WallBus .55	9	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
9	6	WallMur .60	4	72	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
21	16	WalM pf1.70		1	20	20	20 —	1
20⅛	9½	WalMart .12	19	21	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
13⅞	6⅝	WangL .08e	11	220	13¼	12¼	12⅛—	⅜
9¼	4⅝	Ward Foods	45	11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Warnaco .80	6	80	8⅛	8	8⅛	
13	8¼	WrnCom .40	5	396	13⅞	12⅝	13 +	½
52	40	WrnC pf4.25		2	51⅞	51½	51⅞+	1⅛
26	17	WrnC pf1.25		20	27⅝	26⅛	27⅛+	1⅛
36½	25	WarnL .84	17	274	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	
18⅞	13⅛	Warn S 1.20	8	74	19¼	17½	19⅛+	1¼
18	12	WashGs 1.88	6	14	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
13⅞	9½	WashNat .80	5	12	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1a	3	9	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	⅛
19⅜	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	50	19	18⅝	18¾	
9⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	9	23	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
23½	14⅞	WatkrJ .20e	13	8	20⅝	20¼	20⅝—	⅜
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	17	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	4½	Wealhrd .40	4	32	6⅜	6	6 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	29	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	WellMcL .60	5	49	8⅜	8½	8½—	⅛
20	15	WelsMkt .60	9	2	19	19	19 +	¼
1⅛	⅝	Welbilt Corp		8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
17¼	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	105	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
7	3⅛	WellFM .90e	27	24	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
11⅝	8⅝	WescoF .60	7	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
23	18⅝	WstctTr 1.80	8	2	22½	22⅛	22½+	¼
28½	18⅜	WstPtPep 2	5	33	27⅛	27	27	
9⅝	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	5	144	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
24	16⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	88	23⅛	22⅝	23 +	⅛
11⅛	7⅝	WnCo NAm	11	79	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	5	10	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
13	8⅜	WnPubh .80	5	53	12⅞	12⅛	12½+	⅛
14½	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	52	175	13	12⅝	13	
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	59½	59½	59½—	¼
15½	9⅜	WestgEl .97	47	922	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
42¾	39	Wst E pf3.80		z580	42	41⅝	42 +	⅛
27	19⅞	Wstvco 1.40	5	38	26⅜	25⅛	26⅛+	⅜
15½	12	Weybrg 1.28	6	4	16⅛	15	15 —	½
35⅞	22⅝	Weyerhr .80	16	1050	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞—	⅞
14½	10⅛	WhelFry .40	8	64	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
66⅛	64	WhelLE 5.75		z60	68	68	68 +	1⅛
28	18	WhelP 1.05e	1	32	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
50⅝	41	WhelPit pf 5		z10	48½	43½	48½+	½
25⅝	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	37	298	25⅜	24⅝	25¼+	¼
14⅞	8⅝	WhitCon .80	4	53	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
34	29	WhitC ptC 3		2	34	34	34	
10⅝	7⅞	WhiteM .40e	3	77	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Whittaker	9	245	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	8	56	12⅞	12	12 —	⅜
3⅞	2⅝	WiebdtSt .28	8	5	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
31⅞	25⅛	WilmsCo .60	8	534	31⅝	31	31	
45¼	39⅛	WlmsCo wt		72	42⅝	41⅛	41½+	½
39	27⅝	WinnDx 1.32	12	65	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
5⅜	3⅛	Winnebago		899	6⅝	4⅞	5½+	⅜
24⅝	22⅛	WiscEl 1.84	9	63	23½	23	23 +	¼
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z300	100½	100½	100½—	½
15	10⅝	WiscPS 1.32	8	37	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22	17⅞	Witco 1.20	5	39	21¾	21⅛	21⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	WolvrW .05e	7	12	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Wornelco .56	7	119	10	9⅝	10	
10⅝	7	WoodsCp .48	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
14⅝	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	5	155	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		12	29¼	28¼	29½	
4⅝	3⅜	World Airw	2	15	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
55⅛	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	8	55⅛	55½	55⅛+	¼
5½	3⅝	Wurlitzer		4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		108	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		X						
81⅛	50¾	XeroxCp 1	18	535	76	74⅛	74⅛—	1⅝
12⅛	7⅝	Xtra 2.67t	4	65	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
		Y						
9⅝	4⅝	Yates Ind	5	402	10⅜	8¾	9⅝+	⅞
13	9¾	YngSDr .60a	5	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		Z						
16½	9¾	ZaleCorp .76	6	30	15¼	14⅞	15 +	¼
29⅞	23⅞	Zapata .60	3	30	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
6	2⅜	Zayre Corp	4	57	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	¼
19¼	10	ZenithRad 1	25	321	18⅛	17½	17⅞+	⅛
9	4½	Zum Ind .28	10	41	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—With warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest days trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the newstockonly.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 20, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Abby Glen	300	290	290	—10
Abitibi	$ 9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
Acklands	$ 14⅜	14	14 —	⅛
Acres Ltd	$ 9	8½	9 +	⅛
Agnico E	$ 6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
Alta Gas A	$ 13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
Alta Nat	$ 21	20½	21 +	½
Algo Cent	$ 13	12½	13 +	⅜
Alminex	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
Argus C pr	$ 12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
Atco A	$ 17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
BP Can	$ 11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
Banister C	$ 6⅞	6⅛	6½+	⅛
Bank N S	$ 41⅞	41½	41½—	⅛
Baton B	$ 7	7	7 —	⅛
Bell Caned	$ 47	46⅝	47 +	¼
Beth Cop A	$ 9	9	9	
Block Bros	390	390	390	
Bovis Cor	104	104	104	+ 1
Bralor Res	129	129	129	— 1
Bramalea	$ 5½	5½	5½	
Brameda	69	69	69	— 1
Brenda M	360	350	360	+ 5
BC Forest	$ 14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
BC Phone	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Brunswk	370	365	365	—10
Buddd Auto	$ 5	5	5	
Burns Fds	$ 11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
Cad Frvw	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Cal Pow	$ 25½	25½	25½	
Camflo	$ 14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
Campau A	$ 5⅝	5	5⅝+	22
Can Perm	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
C Tung	290	285	290	
C Cablesy	$ 14	14	14	
Cdn Cel	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
C Imp Bank	$ 25	24⅞	25 —	⅛
C Ind Gas	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
Cdn Tire A	$ 44	43½	43½	

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
700	C Utlties	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
560	Cassiar	390	375	375	—25
1650	Celanese	390	385	390	+10
5400	Chieftan D	$ 7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	¼
25	CHUM	$ 7½	7½	7½	
3600	Coch Will	130	126	126	— 7
2038	C Holiday I	350	330	340	—10
4880	Con Bldg	266	250	260	— 5
100	C Rambler	162	162	162	— 5
5835	Con Distrb	$ 7⅛	7½	7⅛+	¼
2510	Cons Gas	$ 15	14⅝	14⅞	—⅜
1200	Conwest	380	380	380	
1450	Craigmt	485	480	480	— 5
209	Crush Intl	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1340	Denison	$ 44	44	44 —	⅛
14058	Dicknsn	$ 10⅛	9⅞	10 —	¼
8285	Dofasco	$ 23⅝	23½	23⅝—	⅛
9600	Dom Store	$ 18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
3238	Dylex L A	$ 6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
3985	East Mal	425	400	400	—30
200	Electro A	440	440	440	
280	Emco	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
670	Falcon C	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
891	Falcon	$ 29	29	29	
450	Francana	$ 11	11	11	
280	Gen Distrb	$ 8	8	8	
1500	Gnl Mascl	58	57	58	
35	Gibraltar	470	470	470	
400	Granduc	129	124	129	+ 4
200	Granisle	$ 12½	12½	12½	
158	Gt Oil Sds	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
1425	GL Paper	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
20	Gt W Life	$ 61	61	61	
1035	Greyhnd	$ 16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
1030	Guar Trst	$ 6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
2285	Hawker S	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
601	Hayes D A	495	480	480	—20
2600	Houston O	134	130	134	+ 4
7107	H Bay Co	$ 16½	15⅞	16½+	⅜
1875	Huron Erl	$ 21½	25⅛	25⅛+	½
8540	IAC	$ 19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
100	Indusmin	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
55	In'and Gas	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1239	Int Mogul	280	250	280	+30
4975	Intpr Pipe	$ 12⅞	12½	12½—	¼
3275	Inv Grp A	$ 7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
625	Jannock	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6330	Kaiser Re	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1200	Kaps Tran	260	252	260	+10
852	Kerr A A	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
100	Koffler	380	380	380	+ 5
2075	Labatt A	$ 17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
600	Lab Min	$ 25⅛	25	25 +	⅛
3110	LOnt Cem	350	345	345	— 5
1000	Liberian	$ 10½	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
100	LL Lac	180	180	180	+10
2000	Lob Co A	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1000	Lob Co B	$ 7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
500	Loeb M	340	335	340	+20
2409	Mclan H A	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7165	MB Ltd	$ 23¼	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
105	M Lf Mills	$ 26	26	26 +	⅜
1400	Mattgml	$ 15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
2918	Microsyst	325	315	315	— 5
5323	Moore	$ 46⅛	45¼	45¼—	¾

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
500	Murphy	495	495	495	+15
342	Nat Trust	$ 18	18	18 —	½
7220	Noranda A	$ 33⅞	33¼	33⅞+	⅜
1494	Nor Elect	$ 22¼	22½	22½—	½
470	OSF Ind	395	395	395	
400	Orchan	305	305	305	+ 5
1000	Oshawa A	$ 5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10520	Pamour	$ 9½	8⅞	9 —	½
1689	PanCan P	$ 11⅝	11½	11⅝	
666	Patino N V	$ 14½	13½	14½+	¾
186	Petrofina	$ 22	22	22 —	⅛
1195	Pine Point	$ 30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅜
26200	Pitts C	$ 6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
500	Placer	$ 15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
1350	Que Sturg	495	480	495	— 5
3301	Reed Osir A	$ 7	7	7	
100	Reichhold	$ 24½	24½	24½	
17380	Revnu Prp	104	99	100	— 3
420	Rothman	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
8377	Shell Can	$ 15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
7427	Sherritt	$ 6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
4300	Slebens	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
708	Sigma	$ 32⅛	31½	32½—	⅜
16984	Simpsons	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
405	Simpson S	$ 10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
500	Slater Stl	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
200	Stat W Can	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
200	Southm A	$ 27	27	27	
6815	Stelco A	$ 27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
25225	Steep R	120	115	118	+ 6
14650	Sundale O	490	455	455	—35
380	Tara	$ 16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
320	Teck Cor A	250	250	250	— 5
400	Teck Cor B	230	230	230	+ 5
508	Teledyne	470	470	470	+10
700	Texaco	$ 34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
31810	Thom N A	$ 12⅞	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
7745	Tor Dm Bk	$ 40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
6400	Traders A	$ 13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
3740	Trans Mt	$ 10⅞	10½	10⅞+	¼
5979	TrCan PL	$ 11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
150	Un Carbid	$ 19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—	⅛
1825	Un Gas	$ 8⅛	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
700	Union Oil	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
820	U Keno	$ 10⅞	10½	10⅞—	⅛
9820	U Siscoe	490	475	475	— 5
400	Upp Can	108	107	108	+ 1
50	Van Der	385	385	325	
5388	Voyager P	$ 6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
290	Weldwod	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
262	Wstburne	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1319	West Mine	183	180	183	+ 3
300	Weston	$ 20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	⅜
1250	Willroy	158	152	152	— 4
600	Woodwd A	$ 23	23	23 —	⅛
700	Yk Bear	209	206	208	— 2

Total sales 2,162,623 shares

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	44.10
	90.70
	320
	76.90
	165.20
	44
	149.50
	56.50
	61.60
	55.80
	57
	26
	170.90
	114.40
	53.90
	106.40
	264
	181

Brussels

	4.470
	1.830
	1.262
	5.800
	2.225
	3.960
	4.300
	1.272
	2.870
	2.255
	1.370

Frankfurt

	76.50
	145.30
	134.50
	195
	77.60
	283.80
	168
	312
	230.40
	83
	53.90
	434
	245
	111.50
	60.50
	219.50
	231
	103.80
	62
	120.50
	281.50
	262.50
	78.50
	117
	184

London

	4.15
	£25.00
	2.30
	2.07
	1.10
	1.71
	1.03
	2.91
	0.24½
	3.79
	0.03¼
	0.42
	0.39
	1.35
	1.01½
	0.20
	2.54
	1.90
	1.07
	0.37
	0.91
	7.08
	£29.75
	2.13
	3.78
	1.71
Guinness	0.98
Hawker-Sidd	2.62
Hudson Bay	£11.25
Imp Chem	2.20
Imps	0.62
Mar&Spen	1.31
MetalBox	2.09
Nichols	0.53
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	2.57
Rank Org	1.56
Royal Dutch	£25.75
R.T.Z.	1.33
Shell	2.40
Thorn (A)	1.70
Tube Invest	2.62
Union Carb	4.60
Vickers	1.32
War L3½	£27 11/16
West Deep	£20.75
West Drief	£28⅝
West Hold	£39.50
West Min	1.69
Woolworth	0.48½
ZCI	0.61

Milan

Bastogi	1.612
Erba	4.100
Ercole Marel	710
Fiat	1.098
Finsider	360.50
Generali	66.090
IFI	2.650
Italgas	555
Italsider	649.75
LaRinas	110
Montedis	725
Olivetti	1.229
Pirelli	1.439
Snia Visco	1.660
Terni	86

Paris

Air Liquide	350
Alimentaire	66
BSN	580
Carrefour	2.170
Cim Lafarge	175.10
Citroën	43.70
Cie Bancaire	448
CFP	128
CGE	319.30
CCF	139.50
Ferodo	285
L'Oréal	810
Mach Bull	37.30
Michelin	1.040
Moët-Hen	585
Moulinex	275
Nickel (Le)	93.80
Paribas	128
PUK	127
Pénarroya	59.80
Perrier	119.50
Peugeot	250
Rh Poulenc	139.90
Sacilor	93.20
St Gobain	136.60
Suez	260
Télémécan.	945
Thomson	201
Usinor	91.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1.170
B Boveri	1.095
Ciba-Geigy	1.130
Cr Suisse	2.680
Fischer	560
HofRocheN	8.900
Nestlé	2.760
Sandoz	1.960
Sté B Suisse	598
Sulzer	2.775
U B Suisse	3.240

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 113

Air Prod	Fisher Scl	NSPw 4.11pf
Alexandrs	Ford Mot	Norin Iskin
Allis Chalm	For McKess	Owens Ill
Amal Sug	Gamb Skog	Phelps Dod
AMBAC Ind	GCA Corp	Pier 1 Imp
Am Can pf	Gen Instru	Premier Ind
Am Dist Tel	Rould Inc	RCA
A Std 4.75pf	Igrumman Cp	RCA cv4pf
Am Sterlilz	ulton EF	RCA 3.50pf
AMF Inc	INA Crp	Reece Cp
Amfac Inc	IncCap Cum	Rubbermd
Ampex Cp	Intlnin C m	Scottys Inc
Arvin Ind	Int Rectif	Smucker J
Atlas Corp	IntTelTel	South'd Cp
Autom Data	Je.CenP 8pf	Sprague Iel
Avnet Inc	Kaisr Alum	StuWr-pfDK
Avon Prod	Katylnd pfB	Sunbeam
Ball Corp	Kellogg Co	Italcott Nat
Berkey Pho	Kings DStr	Texas Inst
Big Three	Knight Ridd	Thompn JWK
Blue Bell	Koppers Co	Travelers
Brown Co	Kroger Co	Travelers pf
Brown Grp	Latrobe Stl	TRW 4.50pf
Bulova Wat	Naylag	TRW 4.40pf
CapCit Com	MCA Inc	Unit Brands
Carling OKe	McLean Trk	UnBrnd pfAK
CartHawl pf	Micrwave	Unirode Cp
ChesCp Va	Nid'd Ross	Carlan Asso
Chesebrgh	Miss River	IcaEP 4.04pf
Chi Eastlll	Monarch M	Warnr Com
CNA Larwn	Monroe Eq	WarnC pfD
Curtiss Wrt	Munford pf	Aar Swasey
Dana Corp	Nat Semicn	Iwheel akE
Echlin Mfo	NorAm Phil	Winnebaro
Fairch Cam	NSP 10.36pf	Yates Ind
Fisher Fds		

NEW LOWS-10

Bucy Erie	Norind PS	Suburb Pro
ChiRI Iac	Pac IassEt	Trans Iunion
Houston LP	Rohr Ind	Iuknie 2.72pf
Ikanlhwlt		

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $216 million to $1.684 billion in the week ended March 12, the Federal Reserve reported. This was $590 million lower than the level of Eurodollar borrowings outstanding in the week ended March 13, 1974.

NEW YORK, March 20.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.61¼	.95
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.69	.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.45	.44

Market Summary

March 20, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
RCA	696,300	17½	+1⅞
Am Tel&Tel	351,400	49⅛	—1⅜
Nat Semicn	342,300	29	+2⅝
Polaroid	276,900	23⅛	— ½
Unit Brands	215,400	7⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Co	201,500	10	— ⅛
Gen Instru	183,000	10⅝	+1
GenTel&El	163,800	21	— ⅛
Fairch Cam	144,200	33⅝	+ ⅞
Gen Motors	143,400	42⅛	+ ⅛
IntTelTel	137,800	21⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler	137,700	10⅜	
Gulf Oil	132,000	19	— ⅛
Ryder Sys	130,300	6⅝	+ ⅛
Kresge SS	119,200	25⅛	— ⅜

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	20.96	19.03
Advances	579	395
Declines	790	1008
Unchanged	399	395
Total issues	1768	1798
New 1975 highs	113	45
New 1975 lows	10	7

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	167,800	38½	—1¼
Goldfield Cp	89,100	1	+ 1-16
Westates P	80,500	6⅝	+ ⅜
US Filter	78,400	9⅛	+ ¾
UnBrand wt	75,900	¾	— 1-16
Champ Ho	63,400	4⅛	
TesoroPt wt	42,800	7⅛	— ⅜
Earth Rsrcs	32,900	10⅛	
Warn C pf C	32,900	3⅝	+ ¼
Aquitn Can	30,200	16⅞	+ ⅛
Approx total stock sales		2,670,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,723,270	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
81.37	80.54	80.56	—0.25

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	766.97	779.65	758.29	764.00	— 5.48
20 Trn	164.74	166.46	162.98	163.76	— 1.68
15 Utl	77.71	78.28	76.46	77.26	— 0.83
65 Stk	239.99	243.27	237.14	238.87	— 2.02

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	95.73	93.12	93.78	—0.82
20 Railroads	38.62	37.83	38.02	—0.44
55 Utilities	39.60	38.78	39.08	—0.34
500 Stocks	85.30	83.02	83.61	—0.73

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	44.92	44.36	44.36	—0.33
Industrials	49.45	48.74	48.74	—0.31
Transportation	31.70	31.27	31.27	—0.30
Utilities	30.79	30.57	30.57	—0.52
Finance	48.63	48.30	48.30	—0.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar. 19	213,016	392,415	4,585
Mar. 19	327,219	513,254	6,419
Mar. 18	322,312	487,398	4,289
Mar. 17	235,363	394,191	3,220
Mar. 14	193,390	345,009	3,439
Mar. 12	231,417	416,107	4,678

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

U.S. Commodity Prices

METALS

Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	200	119-120
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213,90	87-92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	83-85	113-120
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	19
Copper elec., lb.	63½-65	68.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.67½	2.35½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	36½-39	31½-32
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.50	5.25
Gold N Y , oz.	177 50	—

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	738.8	787.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 20, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	24.20	25.35	23.80	24.25	24.63
Jul	23.40	24.30	22.70	23.10	23.63
Sep	22.40	23.10	21.60	21.90	22.65
Oct	21.85	22.50	21.20	21.40	21.92
Mar	20.10	21.00	19.55	19.55	20.12
May	19.50	20.30	19.45	N19.13	B19.50
Jul	19.30	19.30	19.30	N18.63	18.90

Sales: 5,168.

WOOL

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	61.50	63.05	61.50	62.90	61.80
Jul	59.20	60.00	69.00	69.90	69.10
Sep	57.75	58.75	57.75	58.65	57.95
Dec	57.25	57.55	56.85	57.50	56.93
Mar	56.50	56.50	56.45	56.45	56.10
May	55.70	55.90	55.65	55.90	55.55

Sales: 1,124.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	60.50	61.40	60.50	61.40	60.20
May	60.80	62.00	60.70	61.90	60.70
Jul	61.90	63.10	61.90	62.90	61.70
Sep	63.10	64.00	62.90	63.90	62.80
Dec	64.70	65.70	64.60	65.40	64.30
Jan	65.40	66.20	65.00	65.90	64.80
Mar	66.30	67.00	66.00	66.80	65.70

Sales: 1,913.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	2.60	2.60	2.54	2.54	2.66
May	3.15	3.15	3.05	3.06	3.19
Nov	4.40	4.42	4.35	4.40	4.39
Mar	5.20	5.20	5.13	5.17	5.17
May	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.14	6.15

Sales: 2,446.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	432.00	432.00	419.50	424.00	438.30
May	439.50	439.50	421.60	425.50	441.30
Jul	445.50	445.50	427.00	432.00	447.00
Sep	450.00	451.10	432.70	437.50	452.70
Dec	460.00	460.00	442.00	446.00	461.20
Jan	462.50	462.50	447.00	448.60	453.83
Mar	468.20	468.00	450.00	454.00	469.53
May	473.30	473.30	457.00	459.40	474.70
Jul	478.00	478.20	464.70	464.70	480.10

Sales: 10,422.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	50.20	50.20	49.75	B49.83	50.10
Jul	51.75	51.80	51.50	B51.40	B51.60
Sep	53.20	53.20	53.00	53.00	B53.05
Nov	54.45	54.50	54.45	B54.4	0B54.55
Jan	55.80	55.80	55.50	B55.55	B55.60

Sales: 150.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	40.90	41.25	40.81	40.93	40.98
Jul	41.89	42.15	41.76	41.90	B41.94
Oct	43.54	43.90	43.48		B43.45
Dec	44.50	44.77	44.40	44.53	44.52
Mar	45.15	45.25	45.12	B45.20	B45.13
May	49.50	45.90	45.90	B45.65	B45.73
Ju	46.25	46.37	46.25	B46.20	B46.40

Sales: 850.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Mar	178.10	178.10	177.40	175.405	178.70
Apr	178.80	178.80	175.00	175.505	177.20
May	179.60	179.60	176.80	176.605	180.40
Jun	181.30	181.70	175.50	177.605	181.50
Aug	183.40	183.40	180.40	180.205	183.93
Oct	185.70	185.70	182.50	182.605	186.30
Dec	182.40	188.40	185.00	185.005	183.70
Feb	190.30	190.30	190.00	187.405	191.10
Apr	192.00	195.00	190.00	189.805	193.50
Jun	194.70	194.70	192.70	192.205	195.90

Sales: 1,413.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	3.58	3.64	3.55½	3.59½	3.57½
Jul	3.50	3.56	3.45	3.51	3.49½
Sep	3.54	3.62	3.53	3.55	3.53½
Dec	3.64	3.70	3.62	3.64	3.62
Mar	3.75	3.75	3.68	3.71	3.67

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	2.88	2.91	2.82	2.84	2.87
Jul	2.84	2.88½	2.80¼	2.82	2.84
Sep	2.71	2.75½	2.69½	2.73	2.72
Dec	2.56	2.59¼	2.55½	2.56	2.56
Mar	2.62	2.64½	2.61	2.62¼	2.61¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	5.52	5.65½	5.44	5.52	5.57
Jul	5.57	5.69½	5.49	5.56	5.59
Aug	5.60	5.71	5.51	5.58	5.62
Sep	5.56	5.63	5.44	5.53	5.51
Nov	5.43	5.55	5.40	5.47	5.45
Jan	5.51	5.61	5.45½	5.53	5.51
Mar	5.65	5.65	5.56	5.58	5.58

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	26.25	26.65	25.55	26.15	26.25
Jul	24.95	25.44	24.50	24.95	24.95
Aug	24.25	24.60	23.85	24.20	24.15
Sep	22.70	23.90	23.15	23.50	23.40
Oct	23.00	23.10	22.55	22.60	22.90
Dec	21.85	22.25	21.65	21.90	21.80
Jan	21.35	21.80	21.35	21.40	21.50
Mar	21.20	21.20	20.90	20.90	—

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	123.00	126.00	122.20	124.00	123.00
Jul	128.00	132.00	127.50	129.00	127.00
Aug	132.00	134.00	130.50	131.50	129.50
Sep	135.00	135.50	132.00	133.00	131.50
Oct	134.50	137.00	134.00	134.50	133.50
Dec	136.00	137.00	135.00	136.00	136.00
Jan	139.00	140.00	136.50	140.00	137.00
Mar	142.00	142.00	140.00	140.00	140.50

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Mar	432.00	432.00	419.00	421.50	437.00
Apr	438.00	438.00	418.50	422.50	438.00
May	432.00	432.00	425.00	425.00	440.50
Jun	441.50	443.00	423.70	427.50	444.00
Aug	448.00	448.50	429.50	433.00	449.50
Oct	452.50	452.50	434.30	438.60	455.00
Dec	458.50	460.00	441.20	446.00	461.50
Feb	460.00	460.00	446.50	450.00	466.50
Apr	457.00	467.00	451.50	455.00	471.50
Jun	465.00	465.00	457.00	460.50	477.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Apr	39.50	38.67	38.30	39.60	38.45
Jun	39.40	39.50	39.07	39.30	39.30
Aug	38.10	38.25	37.95	38.17	38.00
Oct	37.25	37.39	37.05	37.25	37.00
Dec	37.30	37.50	37.20	37.50	37.10
Feb	37.25	37.50	37.25	37.50	37.15

Sales: April 1944; June 3899; Aug 860; Oct 176; ec 93; Feb 34.

Open interest: April 6365; June 9078; Aug 3752; Oct 1407; Dec 1242; Feb 211.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Apr	41.30	41.30	40.60	41.00	41.00
Jun	44.20	44.25	43.50	43.70	43.95
Jul	45.10	45.20	44.50	45.00	44.75
Aug	44.10	44.40	43.75	44.15	43.90
Oct	42.00	42.65	41.95	42.60	b41.97
Dec	42.50	42.85	42.10	42.75	42.15
Feb	41.25	41.65	41.00	a41.50	40.80
Apr	39.50	39.95	39.50	b39.95	b39.50

Sales: April 1125; June 2536; July 1224; Aug 400; Oct 81; Dec 430; Feb 106; April 6.

Open interest: April 2885; June 2631; July 2062; Aug 1144; Oct 490; Dec 1386; Feb 344; April 79.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Apr	41.50	42.50	41.50	b41.60	41.30
May	41.65	41.90	41.40	41.65	41.40
Jun	42.60	42.90	42.45	42.5	42.15
Sep	51.45	51.75	51.25	51.25	51.50

Sales: April 88; May 150; June 30; Sep 29.

Open interest: March 28; April 431; May 731; June 279; Sep 243.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Mar	66.60	66.97	66.25	66.97	b65.47
May	67.00	67.65	66.70	67.33	b66.15
Jul	67.50	68.35	67.40	68.10	b65.57
Aug	66.25	65.72	65.55	65.55	b65.72
Feb	60.90	61.45	60.45	60.95	b60.10
Mar	60.00	61.00	60.00	b60.40	b59.35

Sales: March 235; May 3178; July 1974; Aug 209; Feb 106; March 7.

Open interest: March 301; May 4275; July 3147; Aug 879; Feb 601. March 3.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Mar	177.00	177.00	175.90	176.50	178.80
Jun	181.00	181.00	177.10	178.20	120.70
Sep	184.30	184.40	180.40	181.30	184.40
Dec	188.20	188.20	184.70	185.00	188.40
Mar	192.00	192.00	189.00	189.00	192.80
Jun	—	—	—	193.00	196.40

Sales: March 4; June 1,425; Sep. 105; Dec. 75; March 10; June 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	(bid-asked) Close	Close Previous
SUGAR				
May	247	236	244.75-245	245 -247
Aug	237	224	234 -235	236.50-237
Oct	223	205	217 -218	220 -221
Dec	211	201	210 -211	210 -211
Mar	208	197	206 -206.50	205.50
May	204	194	199 -200	202 -204
Aug	199		195 -196	197 -199
Lots 2,778.				
COCOA				
Mar	727	719	725 -727	722 -723
May	630	621	629.50-630	623.50-624
Jul	601	591	600 -600.50	571.50-592
Sep	582	674	581.50-583	576 -576.50
Dec	594	586	592 -593	537.50-588
Mar	583	574	581 -582	575 -576
May	580	578	581 -582	575 -577
Lots 3,552.				
COFFEE				
Mar	419	418	417 -418	417 -418
May	426	425	425 -425.50	425.50-426
Jul	421	419	418.50-419	420.50-421
Sep	420	419	418 -419	420.50-421
Nov	422.50	421	421 -421.50	422 -423
Jan	423	422.50	423 -423.50	424 -425
Mar	425		424 -425	425 -427
Lots 393.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	565 - 566	551 - 552
3 months	584 - 584.50	569.50- 570
Cathodes: spot	554.50- 555	540 - 541
3 months	573 - 573.50	559 - 561
Tin: spot	3.068 -3.070	3.035 -3.070
3 months	3.080 -3.082	3.063 -3.090
Lead: spot	223 - 223.75	225.50- 226
3 months	217 - 217.25	217.75- 218
Zinc: spot	333 - 333.75	332 - 333
3 months	332 - 332.50	331 - 332
Silver: spot	179 - 179.50	178.60- 179.50
3 months	183.70- 184	184 - 184.20

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Mar	705		700- 707	+17
May	667	658	664- 664½	+ 1
Jul			646- 660	— 4
Sep	641	636	639- 640	— 3
Dec	624		625- 628	+ 1
Mar			605- 617	+ 5
375 lots.				

European Gold Markets

March 20, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	178.25	177.25	+1.25
Zurich	178.50	178.375	—0.375
Paris (12.5 kilo)	181.60	181.60	+0.215

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5¼-5⅝	4⅝-5⅛	0⅞-1¾	9⅞-10⅛
1 M.	5⅝-6⅛	4⅞-5⅜	3⅞-4⅛	10⅞-11¼
3 M.	6⅞-6½	5⅛-5⅝	4⅞-4⅞	11⅞-12⅛
6 M.	7 -7⅜	5⅜-5⅞	5⅞-5⅞	12⅛-12⅞
1 Y.	7⅛-7½	5⅞-6⅜	5⅜-6⅛	12⅞-13⅞

International Stock Indexes

March 20, 1975

	Yest	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	92.00	91.80	98.50	77.00
Brussels	125.05	126.29	127.37	106.43
Frankfurt	129.53	130.57	138.22	110.56
London 30	283.40	293.30	317.70	146.00
London 500	122.83	125.39	134.49	63.49
Milan	102.08	103.08	108.86	85.98
Paris	127.80	127.50	127.50	99.70
Sydney	357.08	356.57	369.48	269.83
Tokyo (n)	309.98	311.78	316.94	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4246.98	4274.38	4348.07	3627.04
Zurich	256.80	257.00	261.80	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 20, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	249	Matsu E. Wks.	505
Canon	205	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	140
Dai Nip. Print.	403	Mitsubi Corp.	336
Fuji Bank	365	Mitsui Co.	427
Fuji Photo	350	Mitsukoshi	434
Hitachi	166	Nippon Elec.	190
Honda Motor	620	Sharp	230
C. Itoh	425	Shiseido	1,000
Japan Air L.	1,640	Sony Corp.	2,760
Kansai El. P.	717	Sumitomo Bk.	379
Kao Soap	373	Taisho Marine	304
Kirin Brewery	295	Takeda Chem.	242
Komatsu	309	Teijin	156
Kubota	345	Tokio Marine	530
Matsu E. Ind.	476	Toray	144
		Toyota Motor	499

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
609	Algoma	$ 26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
5180	Bank Mont	$ 14½	14⅛	14⅝	
11980	Basic Res	$ 5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
3013	Bombard	315	305	315	+5
1000	Can Cement	$ 11½	11½	11½+	⅛
100	Cdn Indust	$ 18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
165	Cdn Int Pow	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
900	Con Bath	$ 23¼	23¼	23¼—	⅛
500	Fncl. Col	175	175	175	+5
4200	Imasco	$ 30⅛	30¼	30¼	
175	Ivaco	$ 12⅞	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
200	Mo'son A	$ 17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
127	Molson B	$ 16	16	16 +	¼
1892	Power Cp	$ 9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
7195	Royal Bank	$ 30⅛	30	30 —	⅜
420	Roy TrustA	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
153	Trizec	$ 19	19	19 +	½
5080	Zellers	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Total sales 683,839 shares.

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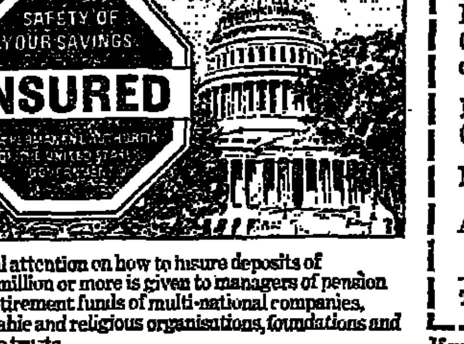
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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅛	5	AAR Cp .12e	4	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5	3¼	AAV Cos .25	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4	1¾	Action Ind	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1½	7-16	ADM Indust		10	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅝	6	AdobeO .05e	7	1	7	7	7	
3¼	2	A&EPlast P	4	5	3	3	3 +	⅛
1⅛	½	Aegis Corp	6	33	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
1	⅝	Aerodex Inc		12	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
6⅝	2⅞	AeroFlo .15e	18	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
1⅝	1¼	Aeronca Inc		25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3	1⅛	AffilCap .08t	11	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	9	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
7⅝	5½	AffilPub .34e	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2	After Six 10	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24¾	17	AlanW 1.25e	2	2	23⅛	23	23	
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	7	32	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼
2	1	AIC Photo		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
51	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z300	48½	47½	47½—	1½
9¼	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2½	1½	Aiken Ind	5	19	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
8¼	4⅞	AirbFrt .62e	6	6	7½	7½	7½	
5½	3⅜	Alleghy Airl	7	57	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
16⅝	13¼	AlldThr 1.30	7	2	16	16	16	
6	3½	Airpax Elec	4	14	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
1⅛	⅝	Alpha Ind		10	1	1	1	
40	15⅛	AlaxMag 1a	6	80	36¼	32	34 —	3¼
8⅞	6½	AlterFds .58	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	8	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	3⅞	AMAX wt		2	5	4⅞	5	
4¼	1⅜	Amco Ind	4	95	4⅜	4	4⅛	
4⅛	2¼	AHessLL wt		178	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅞	5	AmBiltrt .50	4	18	7⅝	6½	6½—	⅝
5¼	2⅝	Am Fletch		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9½	AmBusP .32	8	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
15½	9⅝	A GarPd .30	8	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
10¾	3¼	Am Int Pict	4	8	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
6	4½	AllanTr .24e	2	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2¼	1⅜	Allied Art	14	2	2	2	2	
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .27r	2	45	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	⅛
3½	3	A Kitchn Fd	6	2	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	12	9¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
6⅝	1⅞	AmMot Inns		36	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝—	⅜
2½	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Am Recreat		7	2⅛	2	2	
4	2	A SefEq .11t	7	7	3⅜	3½	3½+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	A Techin .12	23	5	3⅛	3	3 +	⅛
18⅛	4⅝	AMIC Cp	5	12	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	4	51	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
7⅝	4¼	Anixter .16	3	31	7	6⅝	6⅞	
3	1½	Anken .10e	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6	2⅞	Anthony .30t	5	36	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅜	1⅛	Applid Data	6	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
19⅞	12⅝	Aquil Ca .30	16	302	17	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
7¼	5	Ariz CL .18e	5	16	6¼	5¾	5¾	
2⅝	1⅛	Armac Ent	4	93	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16	6⅞	Armin Cp	4	66	15½	14⅛	14½—	1
4⅞	2⅜	Arrow Elect	3	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Arundel .49t		4	5½	5¼	5¼	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	8	147	10⅝	10½	10½—	¼
8	5⅝	AshlOil Can	8	2	7	6⅞	7	
6	4⅝	Aspro .48b	5	15	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
3⅝	2⅞	Atalnta .42e	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
1	½	Atco Ind	31	2	15-16	15-16	15-16+	⅛
9½	6¼	All Richf wt		16	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
7⅞	4	AllCMB 97e	5	109	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅜
21	12⅞	Augatinc .15	16	14	19	18⅛	18¾+	⅜
13⅛	10⅛	Austral Oil	8	44	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
8	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	8	4	5¾	5½	5½	
4⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg	22	16	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
3⅞	1⅜	Autmat Rad	25	9	2⅝	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
6	5⅛	AutmSvc .28	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
29½	21⅞	AutoSw .84a	10	4	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
20¼	16⅞	Avondl 1.20b	8	7	20¾	20	20½+	⅜
5¼	3	AVX Corp	6	55	6⅝	5¼	6⅛+	1⅛
		B						
7⅝	4¾	BadgrMt .50	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14½	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅝	BangtrCli Lt		64	6⅝	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Banner .04	4	13	3	2¾	3 +	⅛
2¼	1½	Barclay .02e	4	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
3	1⅞	BarcoCa .16	6	4	3	3	3	
3⅝	2	Barnes Eng		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	3⅝	Barry R .28t	5	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	4¾	BarryWr .48	5	3	6	6	6	
3⅝	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	4	2⅞	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
2¼	1⅜	Bartons Cdy	13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	1½	Baruch Fost	8	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	Barwick ET		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6	4¼	BasinPet Cp	4	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	4	28	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
1¼	13-16	Belscot Ret	5	22	1⅝	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
7-16	⅛	BenStMg wt		36	⅜	5-16	⅜	
3¾	1¾	Benrus Crp	5	11	3½	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
⅜	⅛	BergRlt wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
5¼	2¼	Berg Bruns	13	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅝	9¾	Brg B pfl 15		1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼
2¼	1⅛	BernzOmat		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12	17	67	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅜
1⅞	1	Beverly Ent		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
9⅝	5¾	Bic Pen .36	8	36	8⅜	8	8 —	⅛
19¾	12⅞	Big Ber 1.12	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	BigV Supmk	5	2	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
10⅝	5⅞	BinnySm .60	10	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
2½	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	5	BoltBer .20e	6	57	8½	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
10	4½	Bowne .20	8	8	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	
14⅝	9⅞	BowVall .10	25	38	13⅞	13	13⅝—	⅛
20¼	7⅞	Brad Ragan	8	280	16⅛	16¾	17	
15⅞	6½	BradfCm Sy	28	32	14½	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
8⅝	3⅞	BranifAr wt		18	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
14½	10	Brascn A 1b	3	34	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
3⅝	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
25¼	19⅛	Brewer 1.20	3	71	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	BrodySt .05e	9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅜	2⅛	BrownCo wt		59	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	9	1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	8	1	12¾	12¾	12¾+	¼
2⅛	1⅛	BTU Eng	5	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	1¾	Buehler Cp	5	23	2½	2¼	2¼—	¼
9¾	7¼	Bundy 1.08		7	9⅛	9	9¼+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Burgess Ind	10	8	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Burnslnt .60	8	11	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6	3⅝	Bush Univ	4	21	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
8¾	6	Butlerlnt .50	4	25	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
21¾	14⅛	Buttes G Oil	6	196	18¾	17⅝	18 +	¼
		C						
5	1⅝	Cabicorn Gn	10	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅜	1¾	Caglies In A		1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	6¼	Caldor .16b	7	22	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Calcomp	4	82	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13¾	9	Cal PrlCm 1	9	9	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
7⅝	5	Camco Inc	8	50	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Cam Ch .25e	5	32	4 1-16	3 15-16	3 15-16—	1-16
18⅛	9⅞	Campin .40b	4	2	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	
3¼	1¾	CdnExp GO	18	21	3⅛	3	3	
5⅝	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	28	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14	11	CdnInP 1.28	5	2	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Cdn Javelin	78	264	7⅛	6	7 +	½
3¼	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	31	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	1-16
33¼	21½	Cdn SuprOil	9	11	31½	31	31½+	¾
1⅛	½	Canveri Int		2	13-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	CapitlFd .16	5	13	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
26⅛	18	Carb Ind .60	4	48	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞—	⅝
4⅞	2¼	Caressa .20	7	29	4½	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
75	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	165	74	71¾	71¾—	2
56	47¼	CaroPL pf 5		z10	52¼	52¼	52¼+	¼
1¼	⅜	Carr wt		7	1⅛	1	1	
2	1¼	Carrols Dev		54	2	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	11⅞	CastlFd 1.20		10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
1⅜	1⅜	Castleton In		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4¾	2⅜	Castlwd Int	5	21	4	4	4 +	¼
13⅝	6¼	Cavitron Cp	14	8	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅛	1	CDI Corp	5	2	2	2	2	
1⅝	⅝	CelluCraft	14	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	¼
4⅝	3¼	CenlSec .30e		3	4½	4½	4½—	¼
3⅝	2⅝	Cenvill Com		16	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
1¾	1	Cetec Corp	6	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	4	1	4	4	4	
4⅝	2⅛	Champ Hom		634	4⅝	4	4⅛	
4⅝	1⅞	Charir Med	5	6	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	43	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
3¼	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Chem Exp		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
20½	18¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	7	1	20	20	20 +	¼
2⅛	1¼	ChicUni .40t	4	10	2	2	2	
7⅛	2⅞	Child World	7	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Cinerama	11	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7¼	5¼	Circle K .30	6	10	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
5⅛	3½	Citation .40	5	4	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
1⅞	1	Citiz Finl		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
½	¼	CitizMigl wt		29	½	¼	¼—	¼
13⅛	8½	CK Petrolm	7	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1½	Clark Cons	4	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6	2⅝	Clarkson .16	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4¼	3	Clarostat	6	29	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
6⅝	5⅛	Clausng .62e	4	10	6	5⅞	5⅞—	
5¼	3⅝	Clopay .09r	213	4	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
3	1¼	CMI Corp	46	27	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
7	2½	CMI Inv wt		4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅞	3	Coachmn In	13	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
6½	4⅞	Cof Mat .24b	6	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	1¼	Cohu In .16r	16	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
1⅛	9-16	Colt Intl		197	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .40	5	11	9⅝	9	9 —	¼
9⅞	5¼	Coleman .44	16	31	8¾	8½	8⅝+	⅛
3⅞	2¼	Colon Coml		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	ColwellC .28		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¾	7	Cmbustn Eq	8	91	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝+	¼
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .12	5	23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅝	8¾	ComlAlli .30	8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
16⅝	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	1	7	14⅞	14½	14⅞—	¼
7¼	4¼	CoPsycC .20	7	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
1⅛	9-16	CompuDyn	11	11	1	1	1	
1¾	⅝	Comput Inv		1	1	1	1	
8⅝	5⅛	Conchem .40	7	2	8¼	8¼	8⅛—	¼
2⅞	1⅛	Concrd Fab	36	7	2½	2¼	2½—	⅛
5	2	Condec Crp	3	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
4⅛	3⅛	Connlly Con	5	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
9	7¼	Conrock .60	6	2	9	9	9	
9¾	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	10	40	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
7⅛	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Consyne Cp	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1	⅜	Conf Mater	8	38	1	1	1	
15-16	½	Conf Tel wt		8	11-16	11-16	11-16—	⅛
14⅜	10	Cook Ind .40	2	12	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
13½	10¼	CookPnt V 1	10	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾+	¼
4⅛	2⅞	Cooper Jar	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
4¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl	10	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	11¼	Core Labs	8	7	14	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
19¾	14⅛	CorrBlk 1.06	9	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞+	⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Cosco Inc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	1	Cott Corp	23	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅜
½	5-16	CottCorp wt		32	½	½	½+	1-16
2 9-16	1¼	Courtld .11e		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15-16	¼	Cousins wt		4	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
12⅝	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	20	33	12⅝	12	12½+	½
3⅝	2	Craig Corp	3	56	3	2¾	3 —	⅛
5¼	2½	CramrE .11t	4	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅜
7⅞	4⅝	Creole Pet 1	8	17	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
35⅛	19⅝	Cross AT .84	14	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
19⅞	14⅝	CwnCPt .60r	3	7	16¼	16	16 —	¼
4⅞	3¼	Crown In .20	3	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
7⅜	3¼	Crutchr Res	12	202	7	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8¼	CrvslIO .20e	4	46	10⅝	9¾	10 +	⅛
8¾	7½	CSE Cp .40a	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
5⅝	3¼	Cubic Cp .20	6	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
		D						
3	1⅝	Damon Cra	6	18	3¼	2¾	3⅛+	¼
4⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	13	38	2⅞	2¾	2¾	

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30¾	20	Daniell .28b	9	5	30	30	30	
43	27¾	Data Dcumt	6	8	41	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Dataprod	5	49	4⅛	3⅞	4	
8⅝	5⅝	DayMin .10a	14	26	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
9-16	¼	DCL Inc		71	9-16	½	½	
9	5	Del Labs .20	6	13	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		33	¾	⅜	¾+	1-16
7⅝	5⅝	Deltn Fd .54	11	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
14⅝	7⅝	DTalEz .20e	7	78	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
24½	16½	DiamM Dril	6	16	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	¾
3½	1⅞	Diebold VC		1	3	3	3 —	⅛
6¼	4⅝	Digicon Inc	6	21	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
1⅛	7-16	Diodes Inc		213	1½	⅞	1⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1½	DiscFbr .26t	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
16¼	12½	Diversey .78	5	12	15⅝	14¾	14¾—	1⅛
11-16	¼	Divrsf In wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
7⅞	5⅜	Dixilyn Cor	4	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
28¾	17⅝	Dome Petrl	10	8	24¼	24¼	24¼—	⅛
7⅝	4⅜	Donkeny .30	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8½	5¼	DowneyS .38	4	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
15⅞	12	DrexUtl 1.20		2	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
8½	4½	DrgFair .40	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8½	4⅞	Driver Harr	6	7	8	7⅝	8	
1 1-16	½	Dunlop .07e		10	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
21¾	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	23	20⅞	19¾	19¾—	1⅛
7½	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	14	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	9	26	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
4¼	2¼	Dynell .14t	10	10	3½	3⅜	3½+	¼
		E						
15⅛	8⅛	E Systm .80	7	3	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅜
1¾	¾	Eagle Cloth	12	57	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3¼	ErlScheb .36	23	8	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Earth R .40	5	329	10⅞	10¼	10⅛	
25¾	18⅞	EasonO .10r	10	61	24¼	24	24⅛+	⅜
19¾	14½	Esin C 1.10a	4	2	19	18¾	18¾—	¼
1⅜	⅝	Eckmar Cp	9	18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3½	Ecodyne	12	86	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅜
23⅞	17⅞	Edgiton .50r	2	5	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅜
2⅝	1	Edmos Cp		4	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Edo Corp	9	29	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Edwrds .30a	6	57	9¼	8⅞	9¼+	⅜
5⅝	3½	EhrnhP .20s	4	42	5	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Elcor Chm	6	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
5½	3⅞	El Hose .40	5	9	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21t	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	7	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2¼	1	Elect Assist	4	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾	5⅛	El Eng .29e	4	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15¾	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
10⅝	7	ELT Inc	4	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
3⅞	2⅞	Espey Mfg	17	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Esq Rad El	4	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	EssexC .03e	5	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
4¼	2½	Etz Lav .49e	2	1	3½	3½	3½	
4⅝	3⅝	Euthenc .15t	5	10	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
6¼	4⅝	EvanAr .10b	5	3	5½	5¼	5½—	⅛
5¼	2⅞	Execut .24b		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		F						
3	1⅛	Fab Ind	7	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	
4½	3¼	Fablen .40b	7	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
9	4⅝	FabriCtr .06	7	16	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
1⅜	⅞	FairTex Mil		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	2½	Fairfld Nob	7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
8	5¼	Fair Ch .20e	4	5	7¼	7⅛	7½	
24¼	16¾	FalconS .40	3	9	19¾	19½	19¾+	⅛
2	⅞	Fash Fabric		131	3⅛	1⅝	2⅜+	1⅛
2½	1	FDI Inc .01e		64	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
3¼	2	Fed Resrces		83	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
20	17⅞	FedMrt .60b	6	78	22	21¼	21½+	1⅛
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	7	12	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
5⅜	3⅛	Felsway .32	6	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅜	2	Fibrebrd wt		17	3	2⅝	2⅞—	¼
11¼	4	FidelcG .36e	8	19	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Film Cp Am		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅜	Filmways	6	29	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15¾	5¼	FinSanB .20	8	37	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
6	3⅞	FinGen .36b	10	4	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
9½	6¾	Fst Conn 1a	18	3	9⅝	9	9⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2½	FstDenv Mi		4	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
⅜	⅛	Fst Denv wt		52	⅜	5-16	⅜+	1-16
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		5	2	2	2	
1½	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		18	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Fst Va Mtg		2	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
⅜	⅛	FstVaMt wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16+	1-16
7	3½	Fstmark .24	5	10	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	FischrP .48t	11	130	10⅝	9½	10⅛+	⅛
3⅜	1¾	Flagstaff	5	10	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
13⅝	6¼	Flight Safty	9	13	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
1¾	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	6	1⅝	1¾	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	8	3	4	4	4	
17⅝	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	5	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
17¼	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	11	75	14¾	14	14	
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
68½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	z330	70¼	68	69¾+	1¼
4⅝	3	Forest City		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8¾	5	FoxStaP .36	9	38	9¼	8⅝	9 +	½
3⅝	2⅛	FPA Corp	12	2	3½	3½	3½	
3½	2	Franklin Rl		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
34	21⅝	Fresnio .88b	4	70	32⅝	30	30 —	2⅝
9⅞	6⅝	Frigitemp	9	29	8½	8¼	8½+	⅜
13⅝	6⅞	Frigitronic	19	107	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅛
5½	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	27	5⅛	5	5	
2½	1⅝	FrontAir wt		4	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
		G						
5⅞	4¼	Gabriel .34t	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Galaxy Cpt	20	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
3⅞	1⅝	Garcia Corp	16	23	3⅝	3½	3½	
5	3	Garland .30	4	2	5	5	5	
1⅞	⅝	Gaylord Nat	4	1	2	2	2 +	⅛
2½	⅝	Gaynor Staf	8	7	2½	2⅜	2¼+	⅛
19⅞	14¾	Gearhart .32	8	48	17⅝	17	17½—	⅜
2⅞	1¾	G Empl .26r	6	4	2⅛	2	2⅛+	¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅛	7-16	G Housewr		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
9⅝	6⅝	Gen Interior	9	9	9	9	9	
2⅝	1⅞	Gen Recrat	5	7	2	2	2	
2	1⅛	Gen Resrch		2	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	
1	½	Gen Resrcs		2	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
3½	2⅝	Generics Cp	9	9	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Genge Inc		10	2	2	2 +	⅛
2	1	Genisco Tch	8	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	1¼	Geon Ind	13	55	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1½	Gerber Sci		5	2½	2⅜	2½	
12⅞	8¼	GiantF .50b	4	2	11¾	11¾	11¾+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Giant Y .40a	17	193	11⅞	11	11⅛—	⅝
5	2¼	GIT RI 1.04e	6	3	4	4	4	
2⅛	1⅛	Gladding Cp		12	2	2	2	
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	88	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
63⅝	34⅞	Glattl pf2.50		1	61¾	61¾	61¾+	¼
4⅞	3⅝	Glen Ger .30	4	7	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6	3½	Globeind .40	5	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4¾	Glasser .26	4	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
8	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Glover Inc		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .36	8	2	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
19⅞	14½	Golden Cycl	34	7	16⅝	16¾	16¾—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	GoldW Mob		19	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
1	7-16	Goldfield Cp		891	1⅛	⅞	1 +	1-16
3	1⅜	GoodLS .18	26	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3¾	2⅛	Goodrich wt		16	2⅞	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
16	10	GormR .90a	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13¾—	⅜
3	2⅜	Gouldinc wt		3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
26⅞	17¼	Grainger .30	19	32	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3¼	Grand Auto	6	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅜
8⅞	6⅞	GrandCtl .20	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅝	7-16	Granite Mgt		16	3⅛	3	3 +	⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	4	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		68	3	2⅞	3	
18⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	18	146	17½	17⅛	17⅜+	¼
6	2⅞	Gt Scott Sup	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Greenman		14	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Greyhd C	13	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
15⅝	10	GRI Cp .40	6	37	13⅞	13⅝	13½—	⅛
9½	6⅞	GrossTlc .90	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	12	7⅝	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
1½	½	Gruen Ind		44	1⅜	1	1⅛	
1¾	1	GTI Corp	8	5	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
¾	¼	GuardMt wt		13	11-16	⅝	11-16+	⅛
3⅝	2	Guilford 2.0	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅝	23¾	Gulf Can .80	8	10	29½	29¼	29½	
5	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
9⅝	4⅝	Glfstrm LD	7	4	9⅛	9	9⅝	
		H						
8¾	6¼	HallsMot .44	3	21	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅜
4⅞	2½	HampD .15e	3	22	4	4	4 +	⅛
10¼	7½	Hanovr Petr	8	6	9	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
7½	6⅛	HanvrSh .55	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6⅝	3⅞	HanSq 1.98e	3	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11¼	5⅝	Harmn .05r	3	6	10	9⅝	10	
12⅞	6⅛	HartzMt Cp	20	20	11⅜	11⅛	11½	
3	1¾	Hasbro Ind	9	6	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅞	HawaiA .10r	3	16	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅜
3¾	2⅛	Health Chm	4	7	3½	3⅜	3½—	⅛
1⅜	11-16	Heinick Inst	22	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3½	2¼	Helm 1.45e	25	32	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
2	1⅛	Hemdale En	2	4	2	2	2	
7¾	5⅝	Her Mai .48	3	4	7½	7⅛	7½	
4½	2½	HiG Inc	4	13	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	
2½	1½	Highlnd Cap		9	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5	3⅛	Hillhvn .06e	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14½	6	Hiplrnic .20	18	8	13½	13½	13½	
2⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	162	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
24½	16⅛	HomeOA .50	10	1	22	22	22 —	⅜
⅞	⅛	HospMtg wt		14	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
11⅛	3¼	Hosp Mtr In	9	4	8½	8½	8½+	¼
16⅛	7⅛	Hotel I 2.88e	8	7	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅜
5⅞	3⅛	House VI .32	9	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
29¾	19⅞	HoustOil .40	8	98	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
1⅜	¾	Howell Ind	6	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
28¾	18⅝	HubellA 1.30	9	2	28½	28½	28½+	½
28¾	19⅝	HubellB 1.38	9	1	29	29	29 +	¼
4¼	1⅜	Hudson Gen		3	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
5⅞	4	Huffmn .40e	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17½	11⅝	HuskyO .50	4	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2	Hycel Inc	48	28	3⅝	3⅜	3⅞+	⅛
		I						
5¼	4⅛	ICB Cp 3.5		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3½	ICH Cp .32t	12	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅝	7¾	ICM R 1.50e	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5½	2⅝	ImpCh .24e	4	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
28⅝	22	ImpOil A .80	12	76	26½	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
3⅝	2	Incoterm A		91	4⅛	3¼	4 +	⅞
45	40½	IndplPL pf 4		z98	43	42	42 —	1½
1½	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	59	1⅛	1	1	
2⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4½	3¼	Instron .20	7	4	4	4	4	
1½	⅝	Instrum Sys	12	18	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
1½	11-16	Integrt Res	14	2	1½	1½	1½	
11-16	5-16	Intl Banknot		32	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅞	6¾	Int Cour .24	11	4	11¼	11	11	
2⅝	1⅜	Int Foodsvc	6	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	InFuneral S	7	18	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	
10⅝	6½	IntGenIn .70	3	6	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		36	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
1¼	13-16	Int Stretch		7	1⅛	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
28⅝	18⅝	IntSyCon .25	18	z8708	26½	24¼	25 +	⅜
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
14½	8¼	Interpool	5	30	13⅝	13½	13½	
8⅛	6⅛	Intrsyst .40	6	2	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
11⅛	6¼	Interway Cp	3	66	11⅛	10⅛	10¼—	⅜
3¼	1	Investm Fla	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22	14¼	InDiv A 1.80	4	13	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	¼
5⅜	3⅝	InvDivB .45	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅛	7	Ionics Inc	15	3	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅜
7⅝	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4	1⅝	Irvin Indust	7	36	4⅝	4	4⅛+	¼
6¼	3¼	Itel Corp	5	126	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
		J						
5⅝	3⅝	Jaclyn .38a	4	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	12	9¼	8¾	9¼+	⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7¼	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	6	10	7⅛	7⅛	7½+	½
2⅛	1¼	Jetronic Ind	3	11	2	2	2 —	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25	18¼	John Pd .25	17	18	22½	22	22½—	½
4	2¼	Juniper Pet	10	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
		K						
1⅝	1¼	K Tel Intl		4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	6	160	6¾	6½	6⅞—	¼
1⅝	⅜	Kalvex Inc		2	1¼	1⅛	1¼—	⅛
4¾	3¼	KaneMill wt		18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
23½	17	KanebSv .90	7	31	20	19½	19½—	½
4⅛	3	KenwinS .24	5	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
3	2	Ketchm .14t	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
15½	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	44	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Key Co .08		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4	Keystind .30	5	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
1⅝	¾	Kin Ark Crp	10	38	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2⅛	1	King Opticl	3	5	2	2	2	
10⅝	7¼	KingRd .15e	5	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Kingstip .16	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
32¼	25⅞	Kirbyind .40	4	13	31	30⅝	30¾—	1¼
2¼	1⅛	Kit Mfg		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1¼	Kleinerts		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¾	5⅛	Kliklok .40	5	5	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
10⅝	4⅝	Knicker Toy	4	200	10	9¼	9½—	⅛
14⅛	7⅜	Kolmorg .40	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	KuhnStr 10	5	9	5⅝	5	5 —	¼
		L						
3⅝	2½	LaBarge .04	3	12	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5⅝	3½	Lafay Radio	6	48	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
4⅝	3	Lake Shore	9	73	4	3⅜	3 9-16—	7-16
3⅝	2⅝	LaMaur .20	26	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	
3½	2¼	LaPointe	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	½	LaTour Bck		3	¾	¾	¾	
2	1⅜	Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6¾	3¼	LarwR 1.22e	88	119	7⅛	6⅝	7 +	½
5-16	⅛	LarwinR wt		39	5-16	¼	5-16+	1-16
4⅝	4½	LCA Cp .45	8	28	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	
15-16	½	LCA Cp wt		10	¾	¾	¾	
7⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	5	5	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
7⅝	5½	Leath Co .50	7	4	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅝
16⅝	12	Lee Entr .40	9	18	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Lee Natl	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¾	3½	Lee Pharm	36	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Lehigh Pres	4	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	5	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3½	LesFay .32b	4	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9¾	6¼	LewisB .24a	3	6	9	9	9	
4⅝	1¾	Liberty Fab	4	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Lightolier	4	12	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
4¼	3⅝	Lilli Ann .22	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2	¾	Lincoln Am	8	49	2	2	2	
3⅝	2⅝	Lloyds Elec	113	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LoewTha wt		212	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Logistic .10e	4	6	2½	2¼	2¼—	¼
2¼	1⅛	LSB Ind .11t	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		90	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
		M						
13-16	½	Macrod Ind		16	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
5⅝	3⅞	Mansf T .50	158	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3 3-16	2⅛	Marindu B	15	38	3	2 15-16	2 15-16—	1-16
17⅞	9¼	Mark Contrl	4	26	17¾	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
3	1⅝	Marlene Ind	3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5	4	MarshF .24	11	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7¼	3	Marshal Ind	4	30	6⅝	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3¼	Masind Son	18	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	Masmelin .30	4	9	10¼	10	10 —	½
1⅞	1	Masters Inc	17	5	2	1⅞	2 +	¼
3⅜	2	MaulBro .10		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1¾	⅞	McCro wt n		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4¾	2⅞	McCull Oil	4	164	4½	4	4⅛—	¼
11⅜	6	McDonh .60	4	3	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
5	3⅝	McIntsh .32	10	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3¼	1⅛	McKeon Cn		4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	6	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
10⅝	8¼	Means FW 1	6	1	10¼	10¼	10½	
9½	6⅞	Medalst .40b	4	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
2	1⅛	Medco Jwly	15	1	2	2	2	
5¼	3	Wedenco .12	4	26	5⅛	5¼	5⅜+	¼
25¾	16¼	MediaGn .40	10	2	25	25	25	
5⅝	2½	Mego Intl In	4	17	5⅝	5¼	5½	
11	6⅝	MEM Co .72	4	3	9⅞	9¼	9⅞—	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare	8	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl	8	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2¾	Midld Co .10	105	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅝
6⅛	4⅝	MidldGl .05e	4	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	5	61	13	12	12 —	⅜
9	4⅞	Miller H	2	14	8⅝	8	8¼+	⅛
14	7⅝	MillerW .60	4	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	¾
18½	6⅝	MilliOnx .20r	6	25	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
13⅞	8	Mil Roy .20e	8	11	11¾	11½	11⅝—	⅛
1½	⅝	Mission IT		23	1	1	1	
15	11	MoPac 1.20	4	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
14	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	49	12	11½	11⅝—	¼
4⅝	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	29	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
13-16	½	MoAmCo Cp		14	¾	⅝	⅝	
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		40	10⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
8⅞	7	Moog .60	4	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
4⅝	3⅜	MtgGth .95e	1	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Morton S .32	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅝	3	MottsSup M	6	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1⅜	⅝	Movielab	8	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	4	30	10⅝	10⅛	10½+	⅛
2¼	1	MPO Video		4	2½	2⅜	2½	
15-16	½	MPS Intl Cp		82	1	⅞	1 +	3-16
4⅛	2⅝	MultiAm .20	169	7	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	MWA .40a	5	6	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
		N						
5	3½	Nat Alfalfa		16	4½	4⅜	4½+	¼
1¼	⅜	NatHlth Ent		3	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
1½	½	NatInd wt		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	NKinney Cp	22	39	3¼	3	3⅛	
8⅝	4⅞	NMedEn .12	4	72	8¼	8	8	
6¼	2⅞	Nat Paragn	0	45	6¼	6	6⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	Nat Silver	13	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅝	2¼	Nat Spinng	23	1	3	3	3	
1⅛	¾	Nat System		7	1	1	1	
12½	5¼	NatwH .24b	8	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
1⅜	13-16	NestLM .10e		1	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
25¾	17½	NENuctr .30	12	22	24½	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
12	9¾	NHamp .45e	6	5	10⅛	10	10 —	⅜
⅝	7-16	Newidria M	31	56	11-16	⅝	⅝—	1-16
12⅝	8½	NMex Artz	48	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	41	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3½	N Proc .35e	10	48	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
12¾	7½	NYTimes .60	6	61	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
2	⅞	Nexus .14t	11	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5¼	NiagFSv .36	4	14	7½	7⅜	7⅝+	
1⅞	⅞	Noel Indust		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	
10½	7¼	Norex Cp	17	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
3	1⅜	Nortek Inc	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	½	NoAmMt wt		5	1	1		
8⅝	5⅝	NorAm Roy	11	8	7⅝	7⅜	7	
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	44	10	4 7-16	4⅝	4 7-16	
3	1	NNGMob wt		89	1⅝	1⅛	1½	
13⅝	9	NumacO Gs	18	28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
		O						
7⅝	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	5	1	7	7	7	
20	15½	Offshore Co	6	7	17½	17	17½+	
4	3	Ohio Art .24	11	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	
22½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	2	21⅝	21½	21½	
13⅛	10⅝	OKC Cp .60	4	15	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	
13½	6⅝	OnLine Sys	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	
14⅞	1	OzanCo .20e	5	13	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
2	⅝	Original		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	4⅛	OSullvan .50	5	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Outdr Sort I	6	14	5	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	OverhDr .40	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	6	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	
		P · Q						
1⅞	⅝	P&F Indust	3	35	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		11	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	
16¼	14½	PGE pf1.37		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14½	13	PGRd pf1.25		2	14	14	14	
4⅞	13	PG pfA 1.25		3	14¼	14¼	14¼+	
26½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	26¼	26¼	26¼+	
24⅝	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		29	23⅛	23	23	
25⅝	23½	PGE 9pf2.25		1	25	25	25	
7½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	P Holdg .16		14	3	3	3	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z20	46	46	46	
45½	37	PacLt pf4.40		z20	44	44	44 +	
1⅛	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	5	14	13⅞	13⅞+	
58¼	50	Pac PL pf 5		z25	55	55	55	
27⅝	11¾	PallCo .6	12	108	28¼	27¼	27⅝+	
13⅝	6¾	PanO O	218	248	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞—	
2⅝	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		28	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Pantasote	3	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6½	2⅝	Parkwy Dis	6	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
19¾	11	Prasons .60e	7	10	17⅝	16¾	17⅛+	
1¾	⅝	Pat Fashion	62	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Patagonia		1	5	5	5 +	
7⅝	5⅝	PatoCG .70e	2	17	7	6⅞	7 —	
10	7	PatrkP .88t	6	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	7	Paxll .60a	5	1	10	10	10 —	
5-16	⅛	PeaseEll wt		9	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2¼	1⅝	Pemcor Inc	5	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		18	3	2⅞	2 +	
2⅝	1	Penob Shoe	8	1	2½	2½	2½+	
⅞	7-16	Pentron Ind		13	⅝	⅝		
14½	11	PepBoys 1	5	5	14	13⅝	13⅞	
8⅝	4⅝	PepCom .40	5	2	8	8	8 +	
6¼	4	PerlniCp .35	4	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2⅞	⅝	Permaner		169	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	10	44	5	4¾	5 +	
7¼	4⅝	Petro Lewis	4	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	4½	Phil LD .52r	4	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	3	196	7	6⅝	6⅝—	
4¼	2⅛	PicNPay .12	5	21	4⅛	4	4 —	
1½	1	PiedInd .18e		5	1¼	1¼	1¼—	
4½	2½	Pioner Plas	4	12	4	4	4	
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	2¼	Pioneer Tex	3	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17	11⅝	PitDeMo .80	13	44	17¼	15⅞	16⅞+	
30	17¼	Pittway 1b	9	17	28¼	27⅝	28⅛—	
10⅝	3⅛	Plant Ind	9	108	10	9	9⅝+	
14	8	Plantrics	6	16	14⅝	14	14⅝+	
3¼	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	2	Plym Rub A	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	
11-16	5-16	PNB MR wt		25	⅝	11-16	11-16	
8	4¼	Pneum .20e	4	19	8	7⅝	8 +	
1⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		148	2⅝	1½	2 +	
8⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	5	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	
4⅝	2⅝	Prairie Oil	10	3	4⅛	4	4	
12½	9½	Pratt Lmb 1	12	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞—	
4¼	3⅝	Pratt Rd .20	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	
25¼	17¾	Prent Hall 1	13	48	25⅝	25⅛	25¾+	
4⅝	4	PresRl A .32		5	4	4	4 —	
4⅝	3⅝	PresRl B .32		9	4	4	4 +	
4½	1⅝	Presley Cor	11	64	4⅝	4	4	
14	9⅝	Preston .70	5	9	12½	12½	12½—	
3⅛	1⅝	PrimMt .15r	17	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
9⅝	5⅝	PropCT 1.21e	7	2	9	9	9	
1⅝	15-16	PrdRIE .16e	2	3	1½	1⅝	1½	
2⅝	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	PSA Inc wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	81	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	3⅛	PuntaGrd ls	6	6	3½	3⅝	3⅝+	
18⅝	9	Puntam .60a	9	69	17½	16⅝	17 +	
7¾	5⅝	Quebcor Inc	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	
		R						
4⅝	3¼	Racon .20e	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11½	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	3	17	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	
26⅛	12⅝	RangrO Can	56	55	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		21	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅞	2⅝	Rath Pack		12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	10¼	RaymPr .40	61	7	11	10¼	11 +	
4⅞	2⅞	RB Indst	6	5	5	5	5 +	
16⅝	12¼	RealEst 1.40	11	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	9	Rit RT 1.92e	6	2	12	12	12 —	
1½	¾	Reeves Telc	21	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	
2⅝	1¾	Refrig Trns		23	2⅝	2½	2½	
2¼	1⅛	REIT IncFd		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅞	7-16	Re IGrp wt		32	11-16	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	7	9	8⅝	8⅞—	
9-16	3-16	RepMtln wt		4	5-16	¼	5-16+	1-16
14⅝	4⅝	ReschCt .10B		109	13½	13⅛	12⅝—	
3⅝	1⅛	Resrtslntl A	3	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	
4⅝	1¾	Resrtslntl B	4	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	
2⅛	1⅛	Rest Assoc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	⅝	Rex Noreco		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Riblet Prod		10	3	3	3	
2⅝	1⅝	Richford In	19	7	2⅝	2½	2½—	

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. November 1974.

MISC

Malaysian International Shipping Corporation Bhd.
$140,000,000
Ten Year Term Loan

representing partial financing for five LNG tankers. Guaranteed by

The Government of Malaysia

Managed by

Bank of America, NT & SA   Banque Nationale de Paris

and Provided by

Bank of America, NT & SA / Banque Nationale de Paris / Chemical Bank
Crédit Lyonnais / The Bank of Nova Scotia
Banque de l'Union Européenne / Malayan Banking Berhad
Société Générale / Banque Worms
Banque de l'Indochine / Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas
Lloyds Bank International Ltd.

Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (BAII)
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)
Partnership Pacific Bank N.V.
Asian and Euro-American Merchant Bankers (Malaysia) Berhad

American Express (Paris Branch) / Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Cooperative Centrale Raiffeisen Boerenleenbank G.A. (Centrale Rabobank)
First National Bank in Dallas (Paris Branch) / Seattle First National Bank
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (UBAF)

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. / Bangkok Bank Ltd. / Crédit Naval-CMAF
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne—Union Bancaire
French Arab Bank for International Investment (Frab-Bank International)
Interunion Banque Paris / Overseas Union Bank Limited
Pan Asian Finance Ltd. (Hong Kong) / Société Centrale de Banque

Agent
BANK OF AMERICA

هكذا من الأصل

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUES

Allied Chemical Corporation

$75,000,000
9% Debentures due April 1, 2000

$75,000,000
8⅜% Notes due April 1, 1983

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co.
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Salomon Brothers
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
Bear, Stearns & Co. — Alex. Brown & Sons — F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. — L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. — Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated
ABD Securities Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation — J. C. Bradford & Co.
Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated — Harris, Upham & Co. Incorporated — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.
Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc. — R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc.
Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated — Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day — UBS-DB Corporation
C. E. Unterberg, Towbin Co. — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

March, 1975

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2¼	¾	Richton Int		8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
1 1-16	⅝	Riker Maxs		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
½	5-16	Riker Mx pf		21	½	½	½	
15⅞	8½	Riley Co	4	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
6½	4⅝	RiscoM .36	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3⅝	3	RLC Corp		12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29¾	19½	Robintech	4	188	30¼	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅜	Roblin Ind	1	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Rockway .88	5	7	10	10	10	+ ⅛
¾	5-16	Rockw Nat		8	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
6¼	3⅝	Rocorint .20	7	72	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
11¼	7⅛	Rogers Corp	7	11	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
5½	2⅞	Rossmor Cp	12	4	5	5	5	
⅞	5-16	Rossmor wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
30	21½	Rowan .14	6	32	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
18⅞	14⅝	Rowind Inc	5	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
13-16	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		5	¾	¾	¾	
1⅜	¾	RoyBch Cd	19	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	RSC Indust	7	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Ruddick Cp	4	5	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
4½	3⅜	Rudick pf.56		2	4	4	4	
1⅜	½	Rusco Ind		89	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Russell .60	2	5	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅞	Rust Cft .40	3	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Ryan Ho .20	14	x96	20⅞	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
		S						
4⅝	3	SaffranSy A	4	6	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
18⅞	15¼	StJohnsT .62	8	18	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Salem .27f	8	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅝	7½	Sambos .10e	4	207	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
103½	83¾	SDgo pf9.84		z100	102	102	102	+ 1
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		z50	82	82	82	— 2
33⅞	27⅝	San JW 2.40	7	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Sargent Ind	1	12	2⅛	2	2	
5⅝	4⅝	Saturn Airw	4	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	3	Saendr L .20	6	34	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅝
2⅜	1⅛	Schick Inc		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6	1⅞	Schiller Ind	15	13	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
9⅝	4½	SciAtlan .25t	10	161	11⅛	9½	10⅝	+ ⅝
16½	13⅛	Scope Ind	5	6	15⅜	15½	15½	
4	2⅜	Sealectr Cp	6	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8½	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
11⅞	7⅛	SeligLa .60b	4	16	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Semtch .14f	9	49	6⅛	4⅞	5⅝	+ 1⅛
4¾	3¼	Servisco .30	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅜	1⅜	Servo Corp	8	46	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SGL In .10r	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .31e		1	2	2	2	
2¼	1⅜	Shaer Shoe	14	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¼	4⅛	Shawin .50b	5	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	2	ShearHay S		36	5	4⅝	4⅝	
5	11-16	ShaltRes .86		131	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
4⅜	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	8	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
19	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	8	52	18⅞	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Sherwd Med	7	45	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
2⅜	1⅜	Shopwell In		4	2⅜	2	2	— ⅜
11½	7⅛	Showbot .80	5	15	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
2⅜	2	ShulmTr En		8	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
6¼	3½	Sierrcin .20	7	14	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
10½	7¼	Sifco In .36a	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
4½	3⅜	Sigma Inst	4	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
3	1½	Silo Inc	13	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Simkins .60	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅜	1⅞	Sim Sch .10e	6	9	3½	3⅜	3½	
2¼	1⅜	Simplex .15t	11	4	2⅛	2	2	
2⅛	1¼	Sitkin SmRF	6	5	2	2	2	
5⅝	3⅛	Sky wcfty .27t	4	8	5⅝	5	5⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4	Sonder Brdc	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Sorg Pa .48e	84	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅞	4⅝	Soundsn .40	16	72	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
104	92	SCE pf8.96		1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅝
25⅞	22⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		4	25	25	25	
87½	76	SCE pf7.58		1	85⅝	85⅝	86⅝	
17¼	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅛	11⅞	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	12½	12½	12⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	11⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
48½	40	SouRoy .88b	19	16	48	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	3	Spectiy Rest	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9	4⅝	Specior .10e	2	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2½	1½	Spectro Ind	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Speizmn Ind		5	1	1	1	
5½	3⅝	Spencr F .32	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Splentex .48	4	2	5	5	5	+ ¼
12⅞	11	StdCoosa .30	5	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Std Metals	6	75	5⅝	5	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	StdMotA .42	6	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	StdPac Corp	6	51	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Std Prod 1	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1½	1	StdPrud wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		1	16	16	16	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Stange .20	16	18	13⅛	12⅜	13	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅝	Stanly Avia	7	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
1½	15-16	Stardust Inc	17	1	1½	1½	1½	
15⅝	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	10	186	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅝
8⅞	3⅛	Steelmt .15e	2	26	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅝
16½	12⅛	Stepn Ch .44	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1	⅝	Sterl Electr		43	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
3½	2	SterlPre .11t	5	40	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	9	7	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅞	5⅝	Struth Wells	25	70	8⅝	8	8	— ½
1	7-16	Summit Org	10	16	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	SunCityI .25	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18	9	Sun Elec .60	8	68	18	16½	18	+ 2
4⅞	3¼	Sunair .17e	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅝	6	SupFdSv .32	5	10	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	4⅝	Sup Sorg Mf	4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	
1⅞	15-16	Susquhana		18	1⅝	1½	1½	
19⅛	9¼	SW Ind .80	4	5	18½	18	18	— ½
40⅝	29⅛	Syntex .40	16	1678	39⅞	37¼	38⅛	— 1⅛
20⅞	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	9	32	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
2½	5-16	System Eng		27	2½	2⅜	2½	
		T						
15¼	9⅛	Tasty B .90r	10	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13-16	½	Tech Sym	17	8	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
6⅛	2⅞	Techcl Oper	5	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
1⅜	⅝	Techcl Tape	5	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Technitrol	5	8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	14	Tejon R .20a	13	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅞	Teleflex .32t	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	3	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Tenneco wt		30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	1	79	15⅝	13⅛	14⅝	+ 1⅛
15⅝	11⅝	TerraC .25e	4	156	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	
8⅛	5⅝	TesoroPt wt		428	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Texstar .15t	3	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Textron wt		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	Thrftmt .15e	4	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	¾	Tidwell Ind		6	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅜	Tiffany .32	4	4	4½	4½	4½	
2⅜	1⅛	TigerIntl wt		18	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Timpte Ind	3	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	TMC Mtg In	2	31	4⅛	4	4	
8⅝	4⅝	Tokheim .20	11	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	5	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9	7⅝	Torin Cp .60	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	54	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		42	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅝	1⅝	Trecor Inc	12	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5¼	Trnspt Pool	4	50	8⅛	8	8	
3⅛	1⅝	Treadw .23t		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	2⅜	Tubos Mex	11	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Tufico Corp	4	3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
4⅛	2⅜	Turbodyne		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	TwinFair In	5	173	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
		U						
2½	1⅜	UIP Cp .12	5	19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	UNA .10a	3	13	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Un Invest		14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	UnA Pr .40a	7	6	7¼	7	7	— ½
4⅝	2¼	Un Asb .07e	5	13	3⅝	3 9-16	3 9-16	—1-16
⅞	⅜	UnBrand wt		759	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
11⅛	10⅝	UnCosF .48b	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
2⅜	1½	Unit Foods	5	40	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	
4⅝	2¾	U PDye .07p		3	4	4	4	— ⅛
9	6	US Ban Trst	18	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8½	3½	US Filtr .20	8	784	9¼	8½	9⅛	+ ⅝
6⅝	4¼	US LsgRI E	9	20	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅛	1½	USNat Rsrc	4	38	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	
2⅞	1½	US Radium		21	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	US Reducr 1	2	3	15⅝	15	15⅛	
7⅝	6⅛	USRbR .60a	6	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Unitek Corp	8	14	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
13	5⅛	Unity Buy S	6	11	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Unity Contnr		32	1⅛	1	1⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	7	20	4⅛	4	4	
3⅛	2½	URS Corp	5	25	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	UtahIdSu 1	11	23	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	UV Ind wt		144	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
		V						
6⅝	4	ValleaSt .62t	7	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅞	14½	Vail In 3.20e	3	46	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
4	3	Valley Mtal	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	Valmac .60a	4	57	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Valspar .24		2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	4	11	6⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6⅞	Vaecoins .32	6	45	10⅛	9¼	10	+ 1
1⅛	⅝	Verit Ind		10	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Vernitron	7	93	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
⅝	7-16	VeritPl Inc		7	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
2⅞	1⅜	Vesely Co		10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Viatech Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	1⅜	Viking Genl	5	1	2	2	2	
1⅞	⅝	Vikoa Inc		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		52	3	2⅞	3	
8	5½	Voplex .68	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Vulcan .02e		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		W						
4⅝	2⅜	WabMg .10a	6	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Wacknt .28a	7	22	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	WadelEq 10	16	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6½	5	WagnrEl .48	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2 15-16	1⅝	Walnoco Oil	9	20	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16	+1-16
16⅝	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	34	16	16	16	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	WarC pfC.05		329	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
23⅝	16⅝	WasPsIB .50	8	72	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅝	Welman Co	17	11	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Wellco .10e	4	2	3	3	3	
11⅞	7⅝	WestChP .72	13	11	11	10⅝	11	
6⅝	3⅝	Westats Ptl	11	805	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
5	3⅛	WstDcal .10	11	59	4 13-16	4⅝	4 13-16	+1-16
7⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	12	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	WstPac I wt		16	1	1	1	
38⅝	18⅝	Wstran .20a	8	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
3	1½	Whitehal Cp	5	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13¼	8¾	Whiting 1	5	46	13⅛	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
⅜	⅛	Whittakr wt		31	11-16	⅝	11-16	
3	1½	Wichita Ind	8	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅜	WillcoxG .12	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	18	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	WilshrO .05r	7	14	5⅝	5½	5½	
3½	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	6	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	Winkimn .50	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
3¼	1⅜	WolfHB .24	11	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
12	5⅝	Worces Cont	5	12	11⅛	11	11	— ⅝
7⅛	5¼	Work Wr .60	3	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1 13-16	1⅛	Wright Har		24	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 7-16	+1-16
3⅝	2½	WTC Air 10	5	31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	7½	WUI Inr .40	6	14	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
5⅝	3½	WyleLab .20	5	75	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
9⅝	5	Wynn Intl	4	28	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	WymBn .50	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		X						
18	12⅝	Xonics Inc		21	16⅝	15½	15½	— ⅝
		Y						
3⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
		Z						
6	4½	Zeru Mf .10e	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅜	Zimmr Hom		32	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛

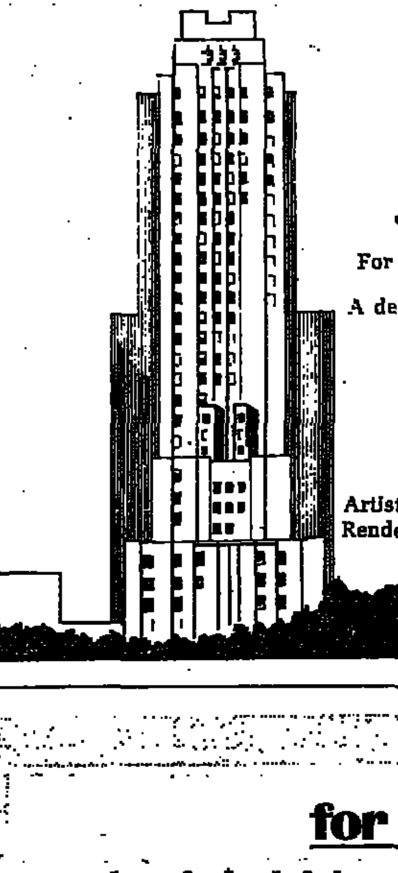
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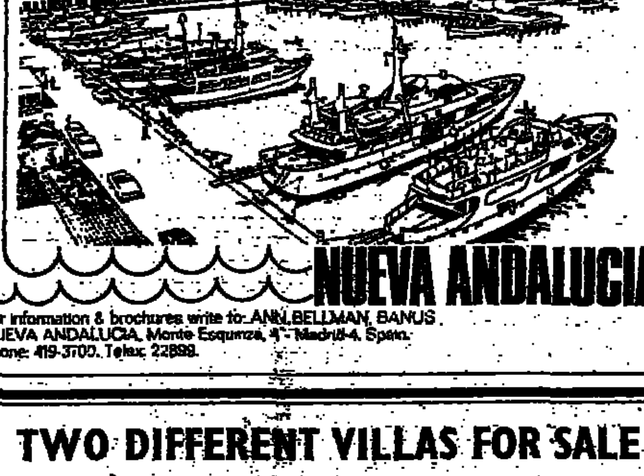
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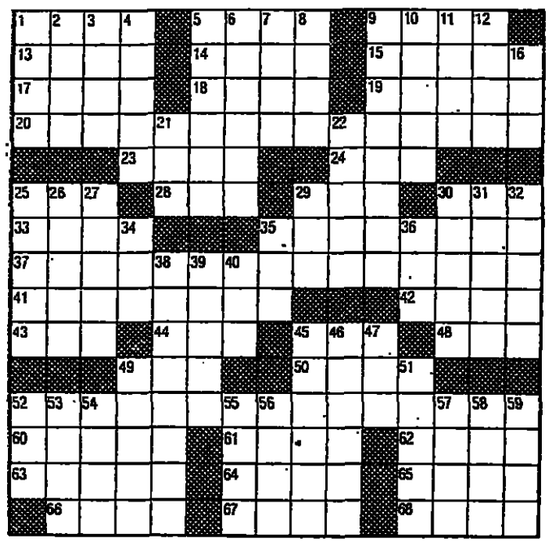
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ACROSS

1 Meter expert
5 Madcap
9 Cries
13 Part of the eye
14 Holiday times
15 Clio's sister
17 Aleutian isle
18 Miss Daniels of silents
19 Homer king
20 Art, sometimes
23 Young hellion
24 Dutch cupboard
25 —— on (wore)
28 Foolish one
29 Disfigure
30 Chemical prefix
33 South Seas port
35 Person——
37 Driving aids
41 South Carolina's tree
42 Partner of snick
43 Time periods: Abbr.
44 Stadium cheer
45 Certain sugar source
48 Superlative ending
49 Latin case: Abbr.
50 Responsibility
52 What Alice went through
60 Cairo name
61 Common Latin abbr.
62 Money changing
63 Some TV time
64 Feminine suffix
65 Wither
66 Egyptian deity
67 Burden
68 Prefix for sphere

DOWN

1 Land map
2 Pledge
3 Spanish direction
4 —— a ride (hitchhike)
5 African animals
6 Heads off
7 Moses's summit
8 French river
9 Sailor
10 Tests
11 Italian port
12 Old Russian measure
16 "All for ——"
21 One of David's officers
22 Giraffe-like animal
25 Monster of myth
26 "... partridge in —— tree"
27 Phones
29 Popular tattoo word
30 Together
31 Mining samples
32 Map addition
34 Coat part
35 Cube root of eight
36 Certain carriers: Abbr.
38 Prohibited
39 Flier Balbo
40 Old English letter
45 Musical work
46 Fished
47 Boxer
49 Texas locale
51 Slanting line
52 Recipe abbr.
53 ——kiri
54 Handle copy
55 Keep on an even ——
56 "Tell —— the judge"
57 Askew
58 China Sea gulf
59 Fern spores



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	55	Fair	MADRID	8	46	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Rain	MILAN	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	12	55	Cloudy	MONTREAL	4	39	Rain
ATHENS	18	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4	39	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy	MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy	NEW YORK	10	50	Sunny
BERLIN	9	48	Cloudy	NICE	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Cloudy	OSLO	5	41	Fair
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS	3	37	Cloudy
CAIRO	28	82	Cloudy	PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	12	54	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy	SOFIA	12	54	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	13	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Fair	TEHRAN	13	55	Fair
EDINBURGH	7	45	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy	VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	3	37	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Cloudy	WARSAW	8	46	Fair
ISTANBUL	17	63	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	57	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	2	36	Fair
LISBON	12	54	Fair				
LONDON	5	41	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 20, 1975

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(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.25
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd ... $6.89
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr. SF96.74
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. ... $74.70
(w) Austral Trust S.A. ... $3.85

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond ... SF171.80
— (d) Conbar ... SF107
— (d) Grobar ... SF462
— (d) Stockbar ... SF771

(w) Bruns & Wall Fd Int'l. $33.45551
(w) Browninvest ... $13.28
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $10.02
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. $4.83

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l ... $13.38
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $9.45
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF932
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $800.20
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. $7.48
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $10.49
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. $8.02

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec ... SF535
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds ... SF68.75
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l ... SF82.75
— (d) Energievalor ... SF73.25
— (d) Ussec ... SF382
— (d) Europavalor ... SF124.50
(f) Crosby Fund S.A ... $4.03

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd. ... $8.71
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. ... $8.04

(w) D.G.G. ... $39.51
(d) Delta Invest. Fund ... $8.81
(d) Delta Multifund ... $7.88
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ... Yen 9,026
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ... $1.43
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $10.10
(w) Dr Interct Inv Fd. ... $11.42
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF970
(d) Executive Fd of Canada ... $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia ... $7.85
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $13.00
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. ... $10.14
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. ... $8.38

(d) Fonducem ... BF340
(w) First Intern'l Fd ... $115.17
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. ... $14.44
(d) First Nat'l City Fund. ... $20.93
(d) First Security Cash Fd. ... $23.02
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. ... $50.13
(w) Fleming Japan Fund. ... $10.37
(w) Foncipex Issue Pr. ... SF1,690
(d) Formula Selection Fd. ... SF52.19
(d) Fonditalia ... $10.81
(d) Fund of Nations. ... $5.53
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.). ... $0.80
(w) Future Analysis Fd ... Aus.$7.36

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund. ... $9.66
— (w) Berry Par. Fd. Ltd. ... $22.79
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $5.34
(w) Guardian Of Fd Int'l ... $6.23

(w) Haussmann Holdg. NV ... $6,150
(i) H.O.T. Hobet ... $23.67
(d) Hotfund ... $9.70
(d) Interfin ... SF994.50
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $9.99
(d) Intermarket ... Lire 7,467
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $93.12*
(w) Int'l Income Fund ... $12.86
(f) Int'l Privilege Ltd. ... Can $4.14

(f) Int'l Securities Fund ... $8.47
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. ... $9.15
(f) Invest Atlantique ... $34.69
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $8.43
(f) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $1.96
(f) Japan Growth Fund ... $13.95
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $44.40
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $12.84

JARDINE FLEMING

— (f) Jardine East Trust. ... $30.81
— (f) Jardine Japan Fund ... $13.71
— (f) Jardine Selection NV ... $12.06

(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,535
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F ... $9.55
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ... $18.45
(w) Leverage Can Hold. ... $23.85

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fu. ... SF347
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund ... SF363.50
(w) Luxfund ... $17.42
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $11.36
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.83
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $3.55
(w) N.A.M.F. ... ex-Div. $81.45
(w) Nippon Fund ... $24.18
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $6.21
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd ... $6.99
(r) Olympic Cap Fd Inc. ... $1.724
(r) Pegasus Intern'l ... $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $20.03
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,930
(d) Renta Capital Fund ... LF2,473
(d) Rentivest ... LF800

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund ... $4.69
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.00
— (d) Global Fund ... $3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF50.25

SEPEO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $11.65

S.M.O. FUNDS:

— (d) CSP Fund ... SF22.11
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.56
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V. ... $7.24
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM90.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (f) Parfon Sw. S. Sa. ... SF1,433
— (r) Securewiss ... SF1,021

(d) Soros Fund ... $137.17
(w) Star Fund ... $5.68
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. ... $5.90

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor ... SF405.25
— (d) Interselor ... SF60.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF321.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF191.75
— (d) Unis Bonds Select ... SF74.75
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF77.50

(w) Talent Global Fund ... $7.05
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea). ... $21.05
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. ... $28.55
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $16.20

TYNDALL GROUP

+ (f) Overseas Fd. dist ... $1.16
+ (f) Do. Accumulation ... $1.43
+ (f) 3-Way Fund Int'l ... $2.14

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S Sh ... SF31
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF68.25
— (d) Jonvert-Invest ... SF73
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF112.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SF82.50
— (d) Globinvest ... SF61
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF64
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SF81.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF335.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. ... SF174.50

UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds ... DM75.60
— (d) Europafonds ... DM33.70
— (d) Unifonds ... DM20.30
— (d) Unirenta ... DM41.70
(d) Unispecial I. ... DM38.70

(w) United Cap Inv Fd ... $2.25
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd. ... $11.50
(w) Western Growth Fd. ... $5.56
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,235.11
(w) West Proprietary N.V. ... $1,376.77
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $107.75
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $32.62
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,079.99

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend. n.t. — Not available. SF — Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs. + — Offer prices. a — Asked

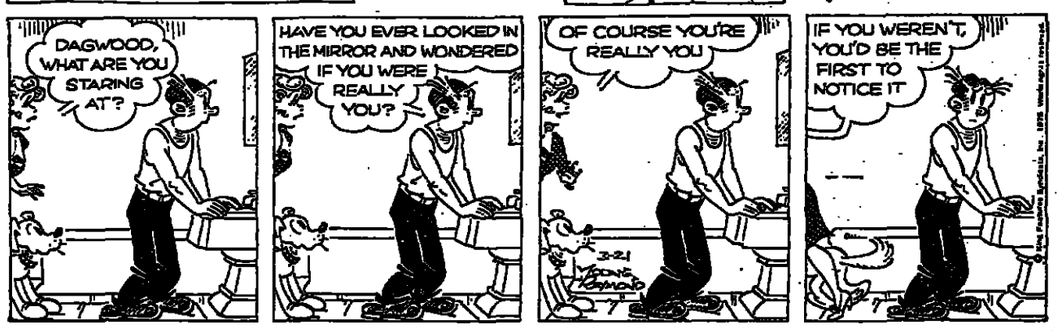
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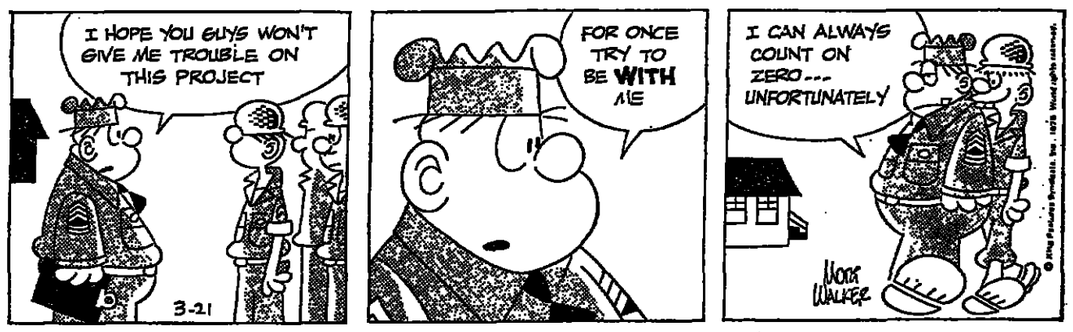
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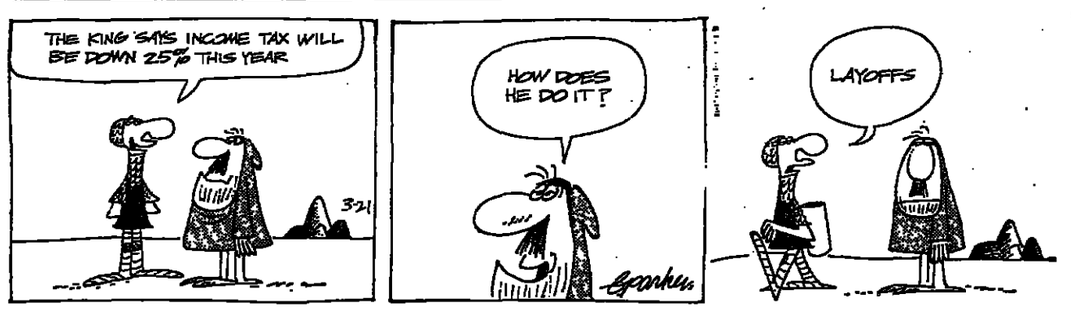
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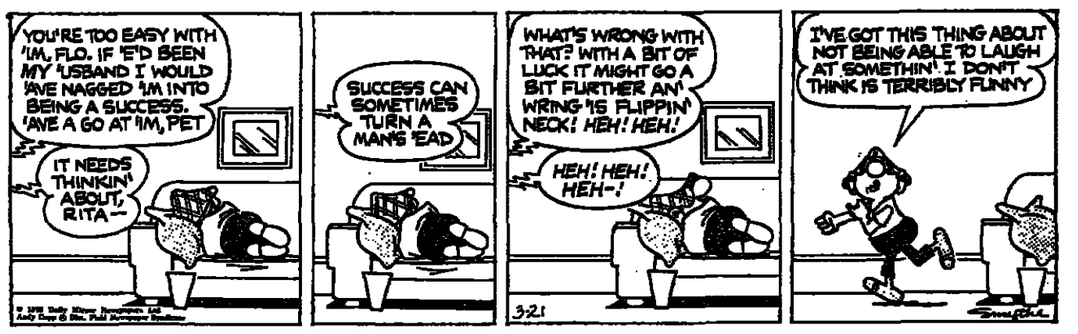
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WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



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JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AKELY

GYLUL

GLOONB

TUPPIL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NEEDY USURP THRUSH BAKERY

Answers: *What's really behind the headlines in the paper?*—HER HUSBAND

هكذا من الأصل

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE LETTERS OF SEAN O'CASEY

Volume I. 1910-1941

Edited by David Krause. Macmillan. 972 pp. $35.

Reviewed by Richard Gilman

DAVID KRAUSE is the author of a serviceable if indulgent literary biography, "Sean O'Casey: The Man and His Work," which has just been reissued by Macmillan in an expanded edition ($8.95). He has worked with astonishing diligence to track down nearly every scrap of correspondence O'Casey ever wrote. This volume, 1910-1941, is to be followed by two more going up to O'Casey's death in 1964, the whole enterprise being likely to come to more than 2,500 pages. "A heroic figure," "the radical conscience of the modern theater," "a generation ahead of his time," Mr. Krause says of his subject, and one would like it all to be true, if only to justify such stupendous labor.

But it's not true. O'Casey can't bear the weight of such an apotheosis, which threatens by reaction to diminish his limited achievement. There are too many bad and even deeply embarrassing plays in his œuvre ("Within the Gates," "The Star Turns Red," "The Bishop's Bonfire," et al) and too many esthetic sins of naiveté, rhetorical excess, sentimentality and tendentiousness in all but his very best work: "Juno and the Paycock," "The Plough and the Stars," the late and only half-successful "Cock-a-Doodle Dandy." I suspect that O'Casey's inflated reputation in the textbooks and in certain theatrical circles is largely a set of extra-artistic circumstances: the sterility of the English-speaking theater in the twenties when he came to prominence with his "Dublin" plays at the Abbey Theatre: his ferocious battle with censorship: his own "dramatic" story—slum childhood, self-education, lifelong near-blindness, self-exile.

If the letters have value, then, it's not in the mode of revelation about what-lies-behind-greatness, etc., but (it doesn't seem to me insulting to say) in a more prosaic vein that of insight into a flawed career. The peculiar violence of O'Casey's circumstances, his beleaguered physical and economic condition, his struggle with Irish prudery and provincialism make him something other than a fully representative literary figure, but he is representative in having been frequently unconscious of the true nature of his work, in having felt simultaneously misunderstood and touched with glory, and in having doggedly insisted on his inspiration even when it was leading him to imaginative disaster.

The letters are to friends and acquaintances, of course, but there are also a great many to newspapers and magazines, constituting the text of O'Casey's lifelong public debate. They begin when he is 30 and for some years, until he turns seriously to writing plays, mostly concern his political ideas and activity. As he begins to think of himself as a writer the letters touch more and more on literary matters and from then on move easily among politics of an increasingly radical kind. He writes finally about the theater and, to intimates, about the details of his besieged existence.

The controversy over the Abbey's rejection of "The Silver Tassie" is fascinating and instructive. (O'Casey had the entire correspondence published in the Observer, and Krause reprints it here.) Speaking for the Abbey's directors, W. B. Yeats told O'Casey that the play suffered from both inadequate technical prowess and imaginative unconvincingness, to which O'Casey, furious, replied that "you seem . . . to be getting beautifully worse. . . . There are shallows in you of which no one ever dreamed." On O'Casey's behalf Krause asserts that "it is still an open question whether Yeats was right or wrong about this challenging work." But the question isn't open: Yeats was right, and though, as Krause says, O'Casey was treated shabbily, there was no failure to discern his genius.

Convinced, though, that the play had been rejected because of its disturbing originality, O'Casey seized on and built up a role as prophet unhonored. He was given ample material: the bannings of his plays in Ireland and Boston, the abuse of outraged jingoists and bluenoses. But political irreverence, anti-clericalism and sexual honesty aren't enough to constitute literary genius. Good as his best work is, emotionally accurate as it occasionally can be, O'Casey's theater mostly lacks that mysterious agency by which experience is shaped by form into new consciousness. His six-volume part-fictional autobiography, to which these letters serve as an addendum and a check, perhaps the most durable of his contributions.

In any case, this book shows him reacting with extraordinary persistence and violence to the low-level critique which, sadly, was almost all he was offered. I don't want to give the impression that there is nothing else in these letters: O'Casey could be a warm, shrewd, witty and generous correspondent, all of which qualities are in full evidence. But he misunderstood the nature of his imaginative powers, and that is the important cultural fact. In one of the last of these letters he writes to his American agent: "I've never written anything that didn't cause a dispute, a row, a difference of something." He was right, but the disputes were mostly ephemeral, the differences pitifully small.

Richard Gilman's most recent book is "The Making of Modern Drama." This review is abridged.

© The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	U	S	E	L		O	W	L	S		A	S	I	S
U	N	I	T	E		T	H	U	S		L	I	R	E
G	R	E	A	T		W	H	I	T	E	H	E	R	N
H	U	N	T		R	E	T	E		A	R	E	N	T
T	H	A		D	E	R	E		L	C	T	S		
			W	E	N		T	R	E	K				
A	P	A	I	L		A	A	A	A		A	D	A	S
M	I	S	S	I	S	S	I	P	P	I	K	I	T	E
E	S	S	E		A	I	L	S		S	I	X	E	S
		D	I	N	E		B	I	N					
	G	A	U	L		D	E	U	S		P	O	T	
S	A	L	I	C		A	D	A	R		T	O	L	A
H	O	O	D	E	D	M	E	R	G	A	N	S	E	R
A	N	S	E		A	B	E	L		A	R	E	N	A
M	E	S	S		B	O	R	S		R	E	N	T	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South brought home a difficult game with a rare and elegant suicide play. He had to open one club since a major-suit bid would have promised five cards in his style. The partnership was using "inverted minor-suit raises," so two clubs was forcing while three clubs would have been weak.

After a minor-suit raise, it can normally be assumed that a major-suit fit is not available. So by partnership agreement the subsequent suit bids showed stoppers for no-trump purposes rather than suits. Two hearts by South denied a diamond stopper, and three diamonds by North denied a spade stopper before the partnership settled in three no-trump.

West led a diamond, and South ducked in dummy. East won with the ten and returned the queen. West ducked in his turn, and the king won. South could count eight tricks, but did not wish to pin all his hopes of a ninth on a finesse. He therefore made the fine play of returning a diamond. He knew that West could not have more than three winners in the suit, since East would not have played the ten on the first trick holding a doubleton Q-10.

West dully cashed his tricks, and East had discarding trouble. He postponed the evil day by discarding spades, while South let go two clubs and a spade from his hand and a club and a spade from the dummy.

West led a club, and South won in dummy with the king and took two spades winners. This finished East, who could not keep both hearts and clubs guarded. South had brought in nine tricks, where almost all players would have to be content with eight.

Notice that it would not help the defense for West to refuse to cash his diamond winners. South would simply surrender a club trick to East to develop his extra trick, since West would now be entryless.

NORTH
♠ 8 7 4
♡ A 5
◇ K 7 2
♣ A K J 7 3

WEST	EAST
♠ Q 9 2	♠ 10 6 5
♡ 9 7 4	♡ J 10 8 3
◇ A 9 8 6 4	◇ Q J 10
♣ 8 4	♣ Q 5 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K J 3
♡ K Q 6 2
◇ 5 3
♣ 10 9 6

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

هكذا من الأصل

lammer Tries Today o Tie for Skiing Lead ith Thoeni, Stenmark

L GARDENA, Italy, March (Reuters).—The men's World ski championship will be ed here this weekend as s Gustavo Thoeni and the nt young Swede Ingemar nark battle for the top spot Anstrian Franz Klammer.

e outcome will not be known Sunday when the parallel a event, in which two skiers head to head, will be held.

eni, three-times World Cup pion, from 1971 to 1973, and nark, 18, are at present both for first place in the standwith 240 points each.

ammer, who now has 215 s, is expected to make it a -way tie by taking first place 25 points in the downhill tow. He already has seven hill victories. Thoeni and nark both miss this event. e title will then depend on wins the parallel slalom on ay.

nmark and Thoeni are un- at having to stake the pionship on the outcome of event, which is a new format the World Cup. Parallel ns have until now been a n American pro specialty.

oeni may just have the edge e will be skiing on home nd, cheered on by thousands talian supporters. He also a record of performing best r pressure, and has inbly come from behind to h his previous titles.

w Stenmark fares in such ase situation remains to be

der the World Cup's complex scoring system, both Thoeni and Stenmark have to take first or second place to add any points to their totals. If neither do so, then Stenmark would win on the basis of the number of first and second places he has logged up this season—five firsts and five seconds to Thoeni's five firsts and three seconds.

But if neither finish first or second in the parallel and Klammer takes the downhill, then the Austrian would win even without a top placing in the slalom, for he would have eight victories to the other's five.

In a women's race today Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland scored her fourth slalom victory this season. Morerod, 18, clocked the best time in each of the two heats over the 300-meter course to beat Austria's Annemarie Proell-Moser by 0.9 second.

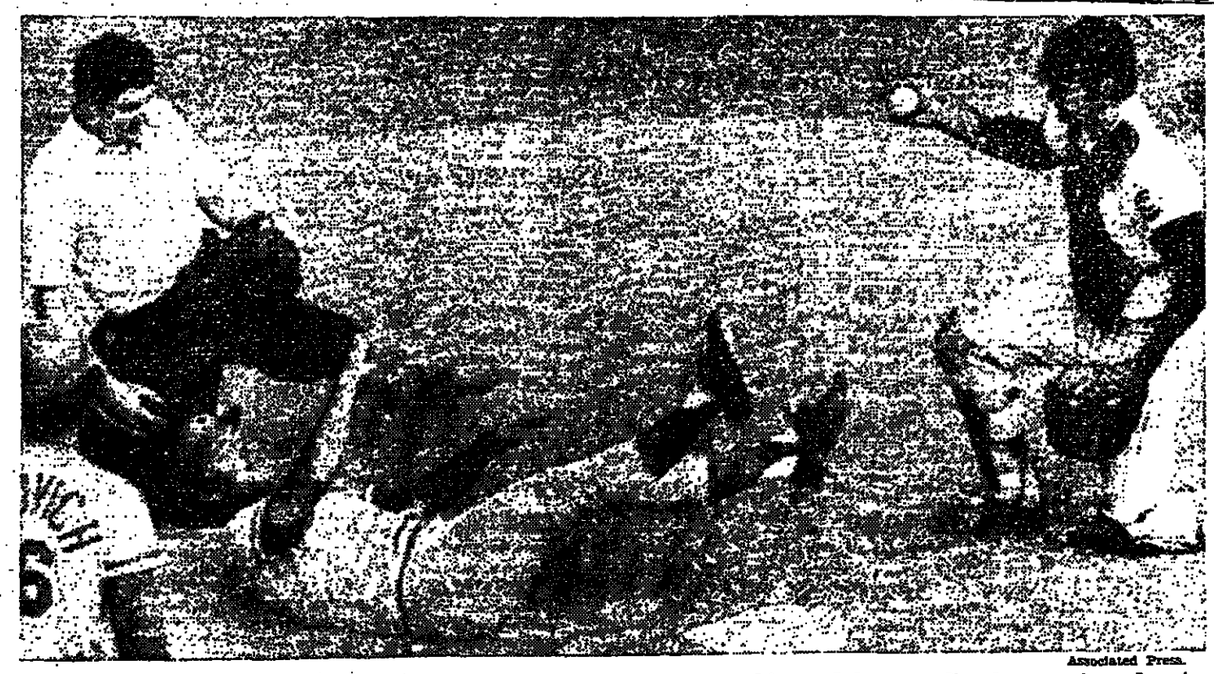
But the result did nothing to hurt Proell's supremacy in the women's World Cup standings; she clinched her fifth successive year title earlier this year and now has 305 points.

Morerod swept down the first, 40-gate course in 35.09 seconds, followed by Proell in 35.15.

Morerod clocked 35.30 seconds for the second run for a total of one minute 10.39 seconds. Proell skied the second leg in 36.14 for a total of 1:11.29.

Morerod's victory took her from ninth to fourth place in the women's World Cup standings, with only one more race to go—a parallel slalom tomorrow.

Third today was Austria's Monika Kaserer, who totalled 71.61.



Associated Press.

DOWN AND OUT BUT SMILING—Cincinnati's Johnny Bench shows his good humor after he was tagged out by Mets' catcher Jerry Moses in the seventh inning. Bench tried to score from first on Darrel Chaney's hit.

U.S. Track Team to Go To China for First Time For Series of Meetings

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—The United States will send a team of men and women track and field athletes to China in mid-May for a series of meets, exhibitions and clinics.

The announcement was made today by Ollan Cassell, executive director of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Arthur Rosen, executive director of the National Committee on United States-China Relations.

The tour, the first for a U.S. track team, will start May 15, with the first meet in Canton on May 18. The other competitions are scheduled for Shanghai and Peking, although no dates have been set.

The two officials said the meets would be on a friendly basis, with no scores kept. They said the teams would compete in all Olympic events except the walks, marathon, decathlon and pentathlon.

The American group, comprised of 100 athletes, coaches and officials, will be the largest contingent of U.S. athletes ever to visit China and the most significant group since American table-tennis players made their historic trip four years ago. The visit also is certain to produce further speculation on China's future participation in the Olympic Games.

Besides the international goodwill inherent in these exchange programs, the invitation is certain to strengthen China's identity in track and field, the glamour sport of the Olympics. The Chinese have yet to apply for membership in the International Olympic Committee.

China is not affiliated with the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the international governing body for track and field, which posed one of the initial stumbling blocks to an American trip.

But at its Rome meeting last August, the IAAF, perhaps anticipating China's willingness to travel and compete, revised its rules to allow member nations to engage in meets against nonmember nations.

No specific format has been determined yet on how the American team will be chosen for the trip. It is possible that first priority will go to top finishers from the recent national indoor championships at New York's Madison Square Garden, along with those Americans who hold national rankings or will be available at the time.

About 35 men and 30 women athletes will make up the team.

In 1973, 10 U.S. swimmers and two divers spent three weeks in China giving clinics, exhibitions and demonstrations but engaged in no competitions. A men's and women's basketball team played eight games in China the same year.

White Sox Hitter Finds It Easier to Start Than Finish Year

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI).—Chicago White Sox outfielder Buddy Bradford, still waiting to play a full season in the majors, is showing this spring what he might be capable of doing if given that long to play.

Bradford first started play in the major leagues in 1966 and has yet to appear in more than 107 games in a season. He appeared in only 39 games last year, batting .333 with five homers, after he injured his leg a few months into the season. This spring he's trying to make up for lost time.

Yesterday, Bradford, 30, slugged two home runs, two singles and a double in five at-bats as the White Sox routed the St. Louis Cardinals, 14-7. Bradford, who has slugged six home runs in the last four games, is batting .441 and has knocked in 13 runs—three more than his 1974 season total—in exhibition play.

Bradford's first round-tripper was a grand slam in the second inning off loser Ray Sadecki. The second was a two-run shot in the seventh off Al Hrabosky.

Starter Jim Kaat received credit for the victory after hurling the first five innings of the slugfest. Chicago's Jerry Hairston and St. Louis' Ron Hunt and Luis Melendez also banged out four-baggers.

Elsewhere in the Grapefruit League, the Detroit Tigers offset six Kansas City home runs with two of their own, including rookie Leon Roberts's opposite-field blast in the 10th inning, for a come-from-behind 11-10 victory... In another extra-inning contest, reserve catcher Larry Cox looped a run-scoring single to center to give the Philadelphia Phillies a 5-4 verdict in the 13th inning over Boston.

Ferguson Jenkins, who tied Catfish Hunter for the most 1974 victories with 25, hurled four scoreless innings as Texas beat Houston, 5-2... Hank Webb gave up the only run of the game in the second inning as Cincinnati beat the New York Mets, 1-0, then joined the Mets' growing casualty list with a pulled muscle in his left buttock... The Los Angeles Dodgers pulled out their fifth successive victory with a bloop single by Lee Lacy in the bottom of the ninth for a 4-3 decision over Montreal... Scott McGregor's wildness helped the Minnesota Twins score three runs in the eighth inning to beat the New York Yankees, 5-1.

Pedro Garcia's two doubles and two singles helped the Milwaukee Brewers to an 8-4 decision over California. In the game, all-time home run king Hank Aaron started in left field for the first time and threw out a runner trying to score from second on a single... Mike Ivie walked with the bases loaded to force in the winning run in the bottom of the ninth as San Diego edged the Chicago Cubs, 5-4... ex-Yanke: Bobby Murcer's triple and Derrel Thomas's two-run double helped San Francisco defeat cross-bay rival Oakland, 7-2.

Brock Awarded

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—Lou Brock of the St. Louis Cardinals, who set a major-league record by stealing 118 bases last season, was named the winner of the Roberto Clemente Award yesterday. Previous winners of the award, named for the Pittsburgh Pirate star who died in a plane crash on New Year's Eve in 1972 while on a mercy mission, were Willie Mays, Brooks Robinson, Al Kaline and Willie Stargell.

The prize goes to the player "who best exemplifies baseball on and off the field." The Cards' outfielder, in addition to his speed on the bases, helped raise funds for the Lou Brock Boys Club, which provides recreational opportunities for St. Louis youngsters.

Hurdler Akii-Bua Is Jumping and Talking With Confidence

NAIROBI, March 20 (AP).—Ugandan hurdler John Akii-Bua quickly is establishing himself as the "Muhammad Ali" of the track world.

"I'm the greatest in the world, the best there is," he has often said. Akii-Bua, holder of the world record for the 400-meter hurdles, has never particularly been known for his modesty.

He was relatively unknown when he set his world mark of 47.8 seconds at the Munich Olympics in 1972, despite clearing the hurdles in the unorthodox way of leading off with the right leg.

That done, Akii-Bua's moody behavior, both on and off the track, became a sort of hallmark.

In recognition of his feats, Ugandan President Idi Amin gave policeman Akii-Bua rapid promotion. Today Sput. Akii-Bua is the officer in charge of the Central Police Station in downtown Kampala. But the only work he has done for the last 18 months is train.

Akii-Bua said recently that he had had a bad season last year, but added that it was all part of his grand design. He said he had already worked out his build-up for the Montreal Olympics next year "and I would have been crazy to burn myself out last year."

Confident Talker

The 25-year-old runner added: "A champion must plan his program. Most of those athletes who burnt themselves out last year in a bid to get near my world mark will be nowhere when the Games start.

"During my months off the track I have spent my time doing some light road work and training my left lead which has now improved from bad to near perfect. Early in March I'll be back on the track to demonstrate exactly what I've been doing."

He said his goal was to lower his world mark at the next Olympics.

At present, Akii-Bua is covering only 30 miles a week—which pales in comparison with the training workouts of his European and American rivals.

Akii-Bua's first competition will be in June in Britain where he has been invited by his former coach, Malcolm Arnold, to run in three international meetings. He will later travel to Italy and Scandinavia before returning home at the end of August.

Akii-Bua said: "My legs are itching for top-flight competition." He said he would also be competing in the World Games in Helsinki later this year. He said he believed that no other athlete was capable of lowering his world mark.

He added: "The trouble is that my colleagues are so scared of me they do not offer me the kind of competition needed for a record time."

Akii-Bua said he was also prepared to train Kenyan athletes "so that East Africans will be able to make a clean sweep of the hurdles events in Montreal."

His "training" for leading with his his left, Akii-Bua has said, could well help him to clip a few seconds off his record timing.

Akii-Bua explained: "I have been leading off with the right leg, thus covering an extra five meters over the lap. After perfecting the left leg, and training left for the lead, I will be covering the same distance as the rest of the field."

ndiana, Kentucky Headed for Showdown

y Gordon S. White Jr.

AYTON, Ohio, March 20 T).—Everyone except the coaches involved is talking t the inevitability of a Midregional final on Saturday een Indiana, which is unated, and Kentucky in the onal Collegiate Athletic Asition basketball championtournament. They talk as Oregon State and Central higan do not exist.

ndiana, ranked No. 1 in the on, plays Oregon State tot after Kentucky meets Cen- Michigan at the University Dayton Arena. Saturday's ner moves on to the national ionals in San Diego March 29.

bby Knight, the Hoosiers h, was feeling miserable with e'd co'd when he arrived Bloomington, Ind. Between zes, he tried to convince anywho would listen that there good reason to believe Inn could stumble over Oregon e.

They're so hard to defend not because it's hard to help against any of their men," said. "Charlie Neal can t'rrle awfully well and pass r than most."

ere seems to be a credibility there. However, Oregon e has a number of players were on the team that beat ana, 61-48, early last season. is Lonnie Shelton, the big who must match up with t Benson, the giant of the lers' outstanding defense.

diana will again be unable tart Scott May as it goes its 31st victory of the sea- May, the team's leading r with a 17-point average, e his left wrist four weeks He played the final 51 nds against Texas-El Paso in NCAA first round last Satur-

hile Kentucky and Indiana eavy favorites here, a strugfor survival will take place ng highly-ranked teams in Midwest Regional semifinals as Cruces, N.M. Cincinnati s Louisville and Maryland s Notre Dame.

fty Driesell, coach of the fast-breaking Marylanders, said, "We have six people scoring in double figures and people better start looking out for us." Certainly the Irish have been looking for the Terps a long time—since Maryland beat them by eight points last December at Maryland.

The East Regionals, at Providence, R.I., continue today with Syracuse going against North Carolina, the favorite, and Boston College playing Kansas State.

The University of California, Los Angeles, may have things easier than Indiana or Kentucky as the Bruins play Montana in the West Regionals at Portland, Ore. Arizona State and Nevada-Las Vegas are in the other semifinal.

Some players are looking to an Indiana-Kentucky match Saturday despite what their coaches say. Mike Phillips, a Wildcat freshman who has improved considerably during the season, said, "We'll give Indiana all the basketball it wants." The Hoosiers trounced the Wildcats, Southeastern Conference champions, 98-74, at Indiana last Dec. 7, when May was playing.

Asked what all that meant, Knight kept sneezing and saying, "Don't forget Oregon State."

Bullets Improve With Unseld

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—It's become quite evident. As Wes Unseld goes, so go the Washington Bullets.

Unseld proved that again last night as he returned after an eight-game absence to spark the Bullets to a 97-80 rout of the Boston Celtics in the battle between the National Basketball Association's two top winners.

The 6-foot-8 center, out with a broken finger, came off the bench in the second period to ignite Washington's attack. The victory gives the Bullets a one-game lead in the loss column over Boston in the race for the best record in the NBA and an $80,000 payoff that goes with it.

Washington is 53-20 with nine games left. Boston is 51-21 with 10 games to play. Both teams are in the Eastern Conference.

"It's a great feeling to have Wes on the floor," said Elvin Hayes, who took advantage of Unseld's presence to score a game-high 29 points. "It gives you more freedom to do things. You can get on the fast break and it's easier to get your shot."

SuperSonics 101, Bucks 100

At Seattle, Slick Watts scored 12 of his 16 points in the fourth quarter, including a 20-foot jumper with six seconds left, to lead the SuperSonics to a 101-100 victory over Milwaukee.

Milwaukee's Kareem Abdul-Jabbar missed the game as he was ill with the flu.

Seattle wasted no time in taking advantage of his absence as 7-4 Tommy Burleson, working against Walt Wesley, scored 11 points in the first quarter as the Sonics took a 27-20 lead.

Knicks 101, Suns 96

At Phoenix, Earl Monroe scored 30 points, including four free throws in the last 23 seconds, as New York handed the Suns their eighth straight defeat, 101-96. Harthorne Wingo added 17 points, John Gianelli 13 and Walt Frazier 11 for the Knicks.

Phoenix had 42 field goals to 34 for the Knicks but was charged with 29 personal fouls to 19 for New York.

Jazz 126, 76ers 115

At Philadelphia, Pete Maravich scored 36 points to lead New Orleans to a 126-115 victory over Philadelphia. The Jazz led by 13 points twice early in the last quarter and pulled away every time the 76ers tried to rally.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

New York 101, Phoenix 96 (Monroe 30, Wingo 17; Perry 23, Saunders 15).

Seattle 101, Milwaukee 100 (Gray 20, Clark 18; Dandridge 34, Thompson 24).

Washington 97, Boston 80 (Hayes 29, Riordan 20; Westphal 17, Silas 16).

New Orleans 126, Philadelphia 115 (Maravich 36, James 30; Carter 28, Cunningham 27).

Both Germanys Stay Deadlocked

SAPPORO, Japan, March 20 (AP).—West Germany and East Germany each scored their fourth victory today and maintained a first-place tie in the "B" group world ice hockey championship here. Each team has lost once.

West Germany defeated Italy, 5-2, and East Germany toppled Japan, 3-1.

Italy's record now is two victories and three losses while Japan's is two victories, two losses and a tie.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

New York 119, Indiana 110 (Erving 42, Kenon 24; McGinnis 30, Knight 16).

San Antonio 128, St. Louis 115 (Gervin 38, Silas 22, Barnes 25, Kennedy 19).

Denver 124, Virginia 108 (Simpson 22, Calvin 20; Jackson 19, Wise 15).

Utah 100, Kentucky 92 (Boone 27, Jones 17; Gilmore 26, McClain 18).

Memphis 121, San Diego 108 (Carter 37, Johnson 26; Jones 20, Jabali 17).

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

N.Y. Rangers 3, Vancouver 0 (Vickers 2, Butler).

N.Y. Islanders 3, Kansas City 1 (Westfall, Harris, Parise; Houde).

Montreal 2, Boston 1 (Lemaire, Lambert; Schmautz).

Pittsburgh 3, California 3 (Laframboise, Larocque, Kelly; Maxey, Weir, Simmer).

Atlanta 8, Toronto 7 (Bennett 2, Ecclestone 3 McCreary, Vail, Lysiak, Meehan; Thompson 2, Selling, Stoughton, Shiller, McDonald, Sabning).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Winnipeg 6, Vancouver 3 (Hull 2, Berman, Joberg Beaudin, Nilsson, Young, Hedberg; Harris, Walton, McKenzie).

Houston 6, Indianapolis 5 (Schella 2, Mark Howe 2, Popiel, Hughes; Heatley 2, Whitlock, Wiste Buchanan).

Cleveland 5, Phoenix 4 (Leduc 2, Jarrett, Pinder, Holbrook; Boyd 2, Mignault, Cormier).

San Diego 6, New England 1 (Ferguson, Laughton, Hargreaves, Lacroix, Peacosh, Plumb; Webster).

Girls Given Equal Rights in Pennsylvania Sports

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20 (AP).—Regulations barring Pennsylvania schoolgirls from interscholastic sports such as football were ruled unconstitutional yesterday by the Commonwealth Court.

The court scrapped a section of the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association bylaws and ordered the PIAA to permit girls to practice and compete against boys.

State officials said the decision marks the first time that any court in the nation has declared such a regulation unconstitutional on a statewide basis. The 5-1 ruling was based on Pennsylvania's Equal Rights Amendment. PIAA officials said they will comply with the ruling.

"The court made a decision. We're law-abiding people and we'll abide by the decision," said Charles McCullough, assistant executive director of the PIAA.

"I hope nobody gets killed playing football, that's all . . . The issue is over."

McCullough said he will tell the members of the PIAA board to do nothing. If this lowers the standards of athletics, that's the responsibility of the courts.

"This will probably strike out the state board of education's rule that girls could play on boys' teams, but boys could not play on girls' teams," he said.

NFL Outlaws Extra Player in the Huddle

ONOLULU, March 20 (AP).—onal Football League teams banned yesterday from having more than 11 players in their fles. The new rule was ane even adopted by NFL offia majority of them benefitthe offense.

nnesota, the National Conce champion, Kansas City Oakland last season had more 11 in their defensive huddand then sent someone to sideline depending on the anted offensive play.

its annual meeting, the league ed such action unethical ruled that it would be conred unsportsmanlike conduct he future, with a 15-yard lty.

Other rule changes adopted were:

● All decorations on fields must be approved by the NFL.

● If the offensive team uses a double shift within its opponent's 20-yard line, it must have run the shift three times previously outside the 20. The old rule required showing the double shift three times in a quarter before using it within the 20.

● A fourth-down pass from the line of scrimmage inside an opponent's 20 will be returned to the scrimmage line instead of the 20 if it is incomplete.

● If fouls are committed by both teams, one of which calls for disqualification, the penalties will be offsetting although the disqualified player still will be banned from the game. In the past, a penalty was assessed the team of the disqualified player but the penalty against the other team was ignored.

● Penalties for having an illegal player downfield and offensive pass interference were reduced from 15 to 10 yards, joining holding, illegal use of the hands and tripping. The latter three were reduced a year ago.

● If there is defensive holding downfield and the passer is thrown for a loss, the penalty will be assessed from the line of scrimmage. In the past, it was assessed at the point from which the thrower was sacked.

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Observer

Great Sleepers

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Impressions of the great sleep:

Even after becoming president, Ulysses S. Grant slept with his boots on. Grant was so sensitive about this that he did not even let Mrs. Grant know he was doing it, but waited until she had fallen off for the night before surreptitiously slipping his legs over the side of the bed, pulling on his boots and rolling in for slumber. He slept heavily and rarely remembered his dreams, which were usually uninteresting.


Baker

Thomas Jefferson slept lightly, but according to a coolly reasoned program—two hours on his left side, two on his right, two on his back and two on his stomach, to assure that the wrinkling of his body would be symmetrical as he aged.

President Ford sleeps in a nightcap and flannel shirt, smiles almost all night long and, unlike most presidents, does not mind when his Secret Service guards tiptoe in to watch him, for he looks as good when he is asleep as he does awake, which is extremely rare among presidents and almost everybody else.

President Nixon only pretended to sleep when he went to bed at night. He was afraid that if he slept he might fail to hear something that might be said in the bedroom in the event people were hiding there whom he didn't know about. He did all his sleeping in the daytime on yellow legal pads at Camp David while wearing a business suit, white shirt and necktie.

* * *

President Kennedy's father had sent him to England as a young man to study sleeping in the House of Lords and the London School of Economics. This training made Kennedy one of the most vigorous sleepers in American politics. He could go to sleep in less than four seconds after hitting the bed and constantly worked so hard at shaving time off his record that he had to sleep in a sweatsuit.

President Johnson always used four beds for a night's sleep, but they were never enough. When he woke up in the morning they were always littered with crumbs of television sets, which he liked to munch before dozing off.

Among contemporary politicians, Nelson Rockefeller is the most powerful sleeper. Rockefeller sleeps in pajamas made of chemical fiber which accumulates static electricity when rubbed along the sheets. The electrical shocks created by the release of the charges jolt him during the night and make him roll abruptly from side to side.

Like most pajamas, his do not roll with him, but instead turn to nooses as he thrashes about under the electrical jolting.

Periodically during the night, he feels that he is being strangled by pajamas, awakens in anger, tears the offending pajamas to shreds and calls for a fresh pair. In a typical night's sleep, Rockefeller consumes six pairs of pajamas.

Ronald Reagan sleeps in a hair net.

* * *

Edward Kennedy hates to sleep because he does not do it well, and like all Kennedys he does not like to do something he cannot do better than almost anybody else. For this reason, he has hired a large staff to sleep for him. They are called ghost sleepers and are young, brilliant, dynamic and dedicated.

They are the envy of Hubert Humphrey, who also hates to sleep, but lacks the wealth to match Kennedy's huge and talented staff. As a concession to economic necessity, Humphrey does his own sleeping, but devotes only two hours per night to it. During this period he requires Mrs. Humphrey to sit beside him with a tape recorder running. Her task is to make sure he sleeps on his back and does not roll over, so that speeches he makes under the spell of Morpheus are not muffled in the pillows.

Henry Kissinger sleeps in a diaphanously thin skin and therefore, never undresses for bed until all the lights are out.

Irving Marder

London may have invented the dog but Paris holds the international copyright on the urban dog owner who has no apparent connection with the animal at certain times.

The Visible Traces of the Invisible Dog

PARIS (IHT).—Forget for a moment, if you can, about man's inhumanity to man. There's a more pressing problem, if on a smaller scale: a problem that, perhaps, something can be done about. It involves the inhumanity to man of Man's Best Friend and it very often reaches a peak (is that the right word?) in Paris.

What follows is a sort of report in depth (you will just have to excuse it) on urban pollution of a type that has been largely overlooked in the hullabaloo over more fashionable, or perhaps more mentionable, civic afflictions.

The British Broadcasting Corp., which apparently has lots of time on its hands, has discovered that "every single day, a deluge of 1 million gallons is urinated on Britain by dogs," of which "over 100,000 gallons falls on the pavements and parks of London." Although the BBC isn't saying how it arrived at those figures, its well-known standard of reliability should satisfy any skeptics.

That being so, only a relatively simple calculation is required to translate these unsettling statistics into cross-Channel, and metric, terms: If Paris has approximately one-third of London's human population, and if the dog populations of the two capitals are commensurate, we come up with a daily fall-out figure of 33,000 gallons, or approximately 132,000 liters. But this, of course, is only a minor part of the problem: Place alongside that total a counterpart symbol (X) representing, let us say, *solid* waste—on both sides of the Channel—and the mind recoils.

The minds of some—including a good many dog lovers—had been recoiling from the same problem long before the BBC got into the dog act. London may have invented the dog, in his modern incarnation as Man's Best Friend, but Paris holds an international copyright on the urban dog owner who, though linked with his Best Friend by a leash, has no apparent connection with the animal at the moment he chooses to befoul the sidewalk. Animal and master are, for that moment, co-starred in a brief charade entitled "The Invisible Dog." Then off they go—was it a hallucination or a moment ago, a dog on a leash, and a man who seemed unaware of the dog's existence?

Now, anyone who has walked in their footsteps knows for sure that it was no hallucination, and so does the BBC. The corporation, in its splendid British way, has gone into the matter pretty thoroughly. Its newshounds have discovered, for example, that "any dog can be infected with . . . over 40 diseases, all of which can be passed to man by either the dog itself or its droppings." In Britain, the overriding fear involving dogs centers on rabies, and a recent BBC program reflected that fear in connection with Britain's nearest Continental neighbor: "Already rabies is on the French border and moving toward us at about 20 miles a year. . . . By 1980, it is reckoned it will arrive at the Channel."

But the British, keeping their heads, moved quickly to the core of the problem insofar as the ordinary urban dog is concerned: "Instead of banning all dogs, perhaps we should ban irresponsible owners."

The French, on the other hand, seem determined to follow at the highest level the individual example set by the Man With the Invisible Dog: Ignore the problem and its consequences. External evidence would seem to suggest that Paris police are solidly behind the carefree dogs and their masters—although this, of course, is not quite the case. But an inquiry has shown a surprisingly indulgent attitude toward the whole subject. A telephone caller was told by the Préfecture that the fine for allowing your dog to defecate or otherwise soil the sidewalk is "quite light." Another caller was told, after a long interval during which the archives were apparently searched, that the existing law, which dates from 1971, provides for fines ranging from "3 to 40 francs." The exact amount, one assumes, is left to the judgment of the officer on the spot—which would seem to add a new and abstruse dimension to the problem of law enforcement. The fines are payable to the relevant authority, like traffic fines, and there is a similar judicial framework, with provisions for appeal. By and large, however, one is left to draw the conclusion that the Paris police can think of more diverting ways to spend their time.

From Britain, however, that land than which none is doggier, there comes, via the BBC, news of a small cloud on the horizon—a cloud no bigger than a Chihuahua's paw: The cloud's name is the anti-dog lobby. A complicating factor is that its members included, in addition to the customary lunatic fringe, a number of such right-thinking citizens as those who are concerned with chemical pollution and other threats to the environment.

The BBC went to the length of interviewing an American grandmother on the subject. "As a grandma," said Fran Lee, "I've always felt that parks and streets were for recreation and walking, and not for defecation. Back here we have what is known as Dog Hill; if I were not a lady, I'd tell you what we really call it. . . . These people are breaking the law. If my babies [*her babies?*] pulled their pants down and went here, I'd get a ticket. . . ."

But how do you keep your dog from committing a public nuisance, short of never letting him out of the house? A spokesman for the authoritative French journal, Chien Deux Mille—La Revue de Ceux Qui Aiment les Chiens, offers these tips on street-training:

1. Start when your puppy is not more than a couple of months old.
2. When you walk him, preferably after meals, haul him off the sidewalk gently but firmly as soon as he shows signs of imminent evacuation.
3. Give him lots of verbal encouragement, and reward him with signs of approval.
4. Never try to beat him into obedience; this, among other reasons against it, could be "counter-productive."


United Press International

REMEMBERING TRUMAN—Margaret Truman Dan[iel], daughter of the late President Harry Truman, and ac[tor] James Whitmore before a dress rehearsal of "Give '[em] Hell, Harry," starring Whitmore as Truman. The o[ne]-man show had its premiere Thursday in Hershey, [Pa.]

PEOPLE: *Doctor to Pay $350,000 For Seducing Patient*

Dr. Renatus Hartogs, 66, a prominent Manhattan psychiatrist, has been ordered by a jury to pay $350,000 damages to a woman patient whom he allegedly seduced under the guise of therapy. Hartogs testified he had never had sex with a patient and that he disapproved of the idea of sexual therapy by a psychiatrist. However, the jury ruled in favor of Julie Roy, 36, who had brought a $1.25-million malpractice suit against him. Dr. Hartogs is also being sued on similar grounds by Corrine Stern, 50, a Hillsdale, N.J., schoolteacher. She testified in Miss Roy's behalf during the trial as did Madeline Sherwood, who plays the mother superior in the "Flying Nun" TV-series, who had been Hartogs's patient 26 years ago. Miss Sherwood's testimony was, however, thrown out by the judge. Hartogs treated Lee Harvey Oswald when Oswald was a boy and lived in the New York area. He also writes a column on psychiatry for a magazine.

* * *

Some "little old ladies" who thought a painting of a nude was obscene turned it to the wall, covered it up and then took it down to prevent visitors to the Burpee Art Museum in Rockford, Ill., from seeing it. As a result 10 artists have withdrawn their works from the show and an investigation is under way. The flap is over a painting called "Anne" by Steve Dudek, 26, a graduate student at Northern Illinois University. The protesting women are among members of the w[om]en's board of directors of Rockford Art Association, sp[on]sors of the show. "It's just ri[dic]ulous that a museum dire[ctor] would let these little old ladies [do] this," said David Driesdach, art professor at Northern Illi[nois] who is among the exhibitors.

* * *

Indignant Peoplereaders of first edition of the Internatio[nal] Herald Tribune on March 1[?] are swamping the office w[ith] letters. All point out that Co[ors] Beer is not brewed in Gold[en], Calif., as a slip of Justice's ty[pe]writer had it in the first editi[on]. Coors was put back in its pro[per] place—Golden, Colorado—in second edition. Sorry.

* * *

Retired Sen. Sam Ervin returned to the state capitol [in] Raleigh, N.C., this week, the pl[ace] where he started his career a[s a] politician in 1923, to urge [the] North Carolina General Assem[bly] not to ratify the Equal Rig[hts] Amendment to the U.S. Consti[tu]tion. "It's as clear as the no[on]day sun in a cloudless sky," [he] said, "that discrimination by g[ov]ernment against women is ill[egal] unless it is based on some fu[nc]tion peculiar to women, such [as] wife or mother." The ERA, [he] said, would lead to a "unis[ex] society in which women were [not] protected from the military dr[aft] and rape, nor entitled to priva[cy] and marital support.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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